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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

JOHN HYDE, Statistician and Chief.

WAGES OF FARM LABOR

IN THE
UNITED STATES.

RESULTS OF TWELVE STATISTICAL INVESTIGATIONS,
1866-1902.

By JAMES H. BLODGETT, A. M.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1903.

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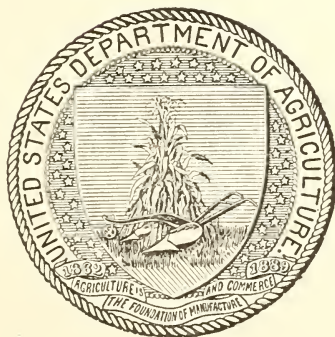
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE STATISTICIAN,
Washington, D. C., October 12, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the manuscript for a report on Wages of Farm Labor in the United States in 1902, prepared by Mr. James H. Blodgett, of this Bureau, and recommend its publication as a bulletin of this Bureau.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN S. HOLMES, Jr.,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

Hon. JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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WAGES OF FARM LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

METHOD AND SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION.

The inquiry as to wages of farm labor in the United States for 1902 was the twelfth investigation conducted by the Department of Agriculture, the first being in 1866, when the Department was a humbler organization than at present. All have had reference to conditions in the continental United States only.

The investigations in 1899 and for 1902 have taken separate account of farm wages of colored help, and for 1902 an effort was made to ascertain the conditions of domestic service.

The number of correspondents whose replies have been examined and tabulated for 1902 slightly exceeds 23,000.

FARM (OUTDOOR) LABOR.

NUMBER OF FARM LABORERS.

The table following shows the number for each State and Territory enumerated at the Twelfth Census (1900) as farm laborers. Women are not in prominent numbers outside the cotton States. The census discriminated between laborers other than the owner and his family, and laborers other than the owner who were members of his family, as for example sons and daughters still at the parental homestead. The proportion of female laborers members of the family is very much greater than the proportion of female laborers not members of the family. The difference is suggestive of the greater readiness to utilize all available help in the home upon farm work of common interest to a family as compared with the hiring of women and girls by farmers away from their families.

The total number of agricultural laborers is given as 4,410,910, of whom 2,366,149 are members of the families of the farmers, leaving only 2,044,761 persons hired on farms outside the farm families, or less than one hired laborer for every alternate farm.

The greater number of farmers in the country manifestly do their own work by the aid of their families, with occasional exchange with a neighbor for work requiring more than one person.

TABLE 1.—*Farm laborers, 10 years of age and over, census of 1900.*

States and Territories.	Farm and plantation laborers.			Farm laborers members of family.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Maine.....	12,093	12,032	61	9,615	9,544	71
New Hampshire.....	8,989	8,953	36	3,631	3,598	33
Vermont.....	12,588	12,516	72	5,574	5,528	46
Massachusetts.....	23,321	23,191	130	4,468	4,428	40
Rhode Island.....	3,984	3,933	51	703	682	21
Connecticut.....	14,817	14,736	81	3,685	3,657	28
New York.....	96,833	96,059	774	43,989	43,602	387
New Jersey.....	23,734	23,528	206	7,052	6,913	139
Pennsylvania.....	65,479	65,056	423	53,831	53,254	577
Delaware.....	5,831	5,773	58	3,201	3,083	118
Maryland.....	33,786	33,301	485	15,076	14,689	387
District of Columbia.....	408	408	.....	33	32	1
Virginia.....	71,949	66,567	5,382	65,732	60,891	4,841
North Carolina.....	84,701	64,234	20,467	148,204	110,714	37,490
South Carolina.....	96,660	61,079	35,581	140,443	74,574	65,869
Georgia.....	120,931	90,066	30,865	160,756	105,860	54,896
Florida.....	15,817	12,486	3,331	21,286	14,857	6,429
Alabama.....	98,094	64,011	34,083	187,471	113,156	74,315
Mississippi.....	84,019	53,885	30,134	175,378	97,779	77,599
Louisiana.....	88,198	64,908	23,290	84,798	49,058	35,740
Texas.....	104,735	94,188	10,547	167,818	138,832	28,986
Arkansas.....	56,329	44,983	11,346	99,878	77,158	22,720
Tennessee.....	69,430	64,055	5,375	112,653	98,688	13,965
West Virginia.....	20,183	19,964	219	38,410	37,957	453
Kentucky.....	69,460	68,552	908	95,328	92,066	3,262
Ohio.....	68,835	68,383	452	66,793	66,011	782
Michigan.....	48,885	48,566	319	47,709	47,142	567
Indiana.....	60,085	59,822	263	57,581	57,015	566
Illinois.....	102,396	101,632	764	80,330	79,495	835
Wisconsin.....	37,658	37,298	360	55,199	53,978	1,221
Minnesota.....	39,280	38,995	285	54,435	53,427	1,008
Iowa.....	64,789	64,476	313	68,004	67,177	827
Missouri.....	65,900	65,321	579	95,832	94,518	1,314
Kansas.....	39,681	39,417	264	49,105	48,582	523
Nebraska.....	26,727	26,516	211	32,564	31,948	616
South Dakota.....	11,445	11,346	99	15,243	14,746	497
North Dakota.....	14,898	14,748	150	9,257	8,988	269
Montana.....	7,290	7,272	18	1,587	1,573	14
Wyoming.....	2,367	2,359	8	921	914	7
Colorado.....	10,648	10,000	48	3,733	3,692	41
New Mexico.....	5,136	5,071	65	2,372	2,323	49
Arizona.....	2,202	2,058	144	1,137	943	194
Utah.....	3,657	3,630	27	4,824	4,783	41
Nevada.....	2,283	2,260	23	461	457	4
Idaho.....	4,103	4,083	20	3,653	3,618	35
Washington.....	10,964	10,441	523	5,940	5,863	77
Oregon.....	9,741	9,692	49	7,156	7,079	77
California.....	51,280	51,066	194	11,986	11,798	188
Oklahoma.....	10,710	10,520	190	17,138	16,630	508
Indian Territory.....	16,367	15,592	775	24,176	21,794	2,382
United States.....	1,999,696	1,779,648	220,048	2,366,149	1,925,094	441,055

Included in the above table as regular laborers are 42,926 male and 2,106 female garden and nursery laborers.

GENERAL TABULAR STATEMENTS.

The conditions of farming are rapidly changing in the United States under the combined influences of increasing population and quickened transportation. The study of wages may be made from the side of the farmer when we inquire what help he employs and what outlay it requires. The inquiry from the side of the laborer would not be exactly parallel, since an individual laborer might find employment without loss of time among farmers, no one of whom employed help constantly, or by working at times at other employment than farming. For example, the thrashing for a neighborhood might occupy a gang

of thrashers six weeks, when no individual farm kept them above three days.

Every year it becomes more difficult to give any correct view of farm wages in the form of general tables. The tendency to special kinds of work increases, and the disposition to do work by the job or the piece is evidently on the increase. Certain portions of the country develop an aptitude for certain products, leading to development of local conditions of work. On old-time farms of Pennsylvania, for example, there were the grain and the potato fields, the pastures and the meadows, a few horses and a few cattle, with a number of hogs to fatten in the fall, and often a flock of sheep. The plowing and seeding and harvesting went on with a good degree of agreement with established custom one year with another, the amount of hired help varying with the size of the farm and the size of the family of the farmer. Cutting firewood and material for fences helped fill out time in winter. Such farms still remain, but their relative importance has greatly changed. The cutting away of timber has modified winter work, and the use of machinery has modified all work.

The development of cities with their multitudes of eaters who produce no food has given great importance to two types of farming—one for dairy cattle, to supply butter and cheese and to furnish daily a supply of milk; the other, garden farms, to keep the cities supplied with fresh vegetables. The dairy farms are predominant in certain States, as will appear on later pages. The garden farm or truck farm is likely to fill an equally important place. As yet, important as its development has been near great cities and along the Atlantic coast, the production of vegetables does not produce 10 per cent of the total farming income of any State or Territory except the District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

The production of fruits gives California a fourth of its farm income; New Jersey gets about one-thirteenth, Florida about one-sixteenth, Delaware about one-twentieth, and New York somewhat less. In most instances the State average tends to obscure the local importance of vegetable or fruit farming in certain counties or groups of counties in several States. Near almost every one of our great cities there has been developed some important truck farming. In North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, and California are counties of noted prominence with special products, as, for example, Otero County, Colo., with Rockyford cantaloupes, and Orange County, Cal., at the head of the list in the United States in the production of celery, both of which products find their way to the tables of Atlantic cities. A mere mention of the great stock farms and the great grain farms of the West, the cotton, the sugar, and the rice farms of the South, is all that is necessary to emphasize the diversity of present farming and the entire dissimilarity of conditions for both employer and employed.

Employment by the job has been on the increase, especially in all kinds of work where it can be done to advantage, and sometimes in spite of some disadvantages. Plowing and hoeing by the acre, gathering fruits, digging root crops, picking or husking corn by measure, cutting corn by the shock of 12 to 16 hills square, as agreed, harvesting small grain by the acre, and threshing by the bushel are found to be increasing practices. These and kindred modes of employment involve great activity in their respective periods, but leave long intervals unoccupied. In the South, stripping corn blades (a choice food for horses) is done by count of bundles, and cotton is almost universally picked by the hundred pounds at prices in 1902-3 varying from about 35 cents in the Carolinas for short staple to 50 cents in Texas and going even to \$1 toward the close of the season when the remnant is sparse and labor scarce. For picking the long-staple or Sea Island cotton, raised principally in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, 75 cents to \$1 a hundred pounds is the customary price. Board is not usually furnished to cotton pickers, but in some localities a rate with board is in use.

It occurs in some instances that the wages per month by the year are higher than the wages per month by the season. Among reasons assigned is the superior quality of men who can be had for the year. On the other hand, the advantage of permanent employment is an inducement to accept a less monthly wage. Still further, the permanent hand is likely to receive many advantages not incorporated in agreements of record, but to his economic advantage. Altogether, it is extremely difficult to reduce the conditions to statements of definite comparison, so large is the personal element in the adjustment of employment.

The principal tables of this report have been prepared to conform with previous reports inaugurated when conditions of farming had not become so diverse. In certain States the tables no longer present the record of a prevailing practice, but show rather the rates paid in a few exceptional cases that still conform to general custom of former years. This is especially the case with regard to fruit, garden, and cotton farms, where only a few are employed by the day or by the month, but where great numbers are hired by the job.

Percentages for color (race) are given only where the colored element is noteworthy.

It will be seen that of the 665,791 female agricultural laborers no North Atlantic or Western State reports 1,000 and no North Central State reports 2,000. The highest number will be seen in Alabama, closely followed by Mississippi, then by South Carolina, and at a longer interval by Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Texas, and other Southern States, where negro women work in the field. It is also noticeable that Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia have low num-

bers of female agricultural laborers. The comparatively large numbers, small as they are in the aggregate, in certain North Atlantic and North Central States are probably mainly due to foreign-born women, though if all native women were reported who do any field work the number would be swollen above the Census figures, which record stated occupation rather than occasional service.

The unequal qualifications of the laborers and the unusual requirements of the employers make it impossible to fix exact standards of efficiency for the laborer or of compensation for the employer. The personal element enters largely into the adjustment of labor questions on the farm. If the farm owner and the man whom he hires suit each other, and have a mutually recognized interest each in the other, the employer is disposed to give many advantages direct or indirect to the employee. It may be shown by a higher nominal wage, by less stringency about lost time, by greater privilege as to using animals, raising poultry, pigs, or other stock on the farmer's land, house rent, or fuel. The worthy workman in such cases justifies the additional cost to his employer, but his case becomes exceptional and does not adjust itself readily into a table of averages. Aside from such moral elements, however, the extreme variety of conditions between the farm that does least hiring of manual labor and a farm or ranch that hires men of unusual manual and mechanical skill is very perplexing in making averages.

The circumstances of both wage-earners and wage-payers must be considered in any study of wages. The wage-earner must be able to obtain enough for a comfortable support or his condition will be unsatisfactory. The wage-payer must be able to save something for himself from the increased product through hiring or his condition will be unsatisfactory. In the United States a great variety of conditions occurs, with their peculiar influences upon personal comfort.

In the tables on pages 14 to 19, the wages for 1902 appear higher generally than in 1899, and in a number of States they appear to have reached a higher average under some one or more of the captions than in any previous year.

Wages of farm labor per month for the year or season without board were reported higher for 1902 than in 1899 in nearly all States. For the United States they were higher than since 1866. For the following States and Territories they were reported higher than in any previous year during the period 1866-1902:

Maine.	Minnesota.	Wyoming.	Idaho.
New Hampshire.	Iowa.	New Mexico.	Washington.
North Carolina.	South Dakota.	Arizona.	Oklahoma.
Florida.	North Dakota.	Nevada.	Indian Territory.

In Rhode Island and Connecticut a slight decline is indicated since 1899.

Immediately after the civil war prices were much inflated by the condition of the currency, but present rates in most States reach or pass the high rates of those years.^a

It will be seen by the table that farm wages per month for the year or season, with board, as reported, reached the highest rate in 1902 for the period 1866-1902 in—

Maine.	Louisiana.	South Dakota.	Nevada.
Vermont.	Texas.	North Dakota.	Idaho.
New York.	Illinois.	Wyoming.	Washington.
Delaware.	Wisconsin.	New Mexico.	Oregon.
Virginia.	Minnesota.	Arizona.	Oklahoma.
North Carolina.	Iowa.	Utah.	Indian Territory.
Florida.			

In Vermont the rates reported are the same for 1869 and for 1902; in Texas for 1882 and 1902. A considerable increase is generally evident from 1899 to 1902, though the reported rates for Rhode Island and Montana are less for 1902 than for 1899. Unofficial reports as to wage conditions indicate that the increase still progresses and that, when help can be obtained, farmers in 1903 are generally paying higher wages than in 1902, and that an increasing amount of contemplated work is left undone through the difficulty or expense in getting help.

Rates as reported for day labor in harvest without board are highest or equal for 1902, compared with all the years reported, in North Dakota, Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

A decrease from 1899 to 1902 is indicated for Montana and Arizona—so slight for Montana as to be inconclusive evidence that a complete canvass of the State would confirm the showing of the returns received.

The wages per day in harvest, with board, as reported, were highest for all the years reported in Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Idaho, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

The contrast between the dates of culmination of general farm wages and of culmination of harvest wages is likely to attract attention. The probability is that two facts go far to explain it, namely, first, a diversified farming in the older States leaves harvesting, especially of small grain, less prominent over other work; second, the use of machinery in the great grain fields greatly lessens the special need of men at harvest. A third fact of less influence is the increase of harvesting of hay by the acre or the ton, and of grain by the acre or the bushel.

Rates of high averages by the day pertain to the great grain States, and suggest the emergency of harvest within a brief period. Some of the wheat States have a pressing demand requiring many thousand men from outside sources to secure the crop. During the year 1903 the

^a In 1866, 1869, and 1875 accounts were kept in currency. On a gold basis, \$100 in gold equaled \$140.9 in currency in 1866; \$133 in 1869; and \$114.9 in 1875. Specie payments were resumed January 1, 1879.

effort of the State agencies of Illinois and Kansas to secure harvest hands received the widest public attention through the periodical press. As many as 20,000 additional men were said to be needed in the Kansas fields and extreme wages were reported. The situation was intensified by the great damage done to railroads by freshets just before harvest, so that railroad companies, usually anxious to aid the farmers in getting help, were pushing repairs with all available men. It must be remembered that the emergency requirements last but a few days and that the extreme rates paid in some instances decline as soon as abundant help is available, with smaller effect upon average wages than one unacquainted with local conditions would expect.

With general increase in day wages for ordinary farm labor, without board, since 1899, only Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory report the highest rates in 1902 for the longer period, including their earlier reports.

Wages of ordinary farm labor per day, with board, were reported at a maximum, as compared with any previous report, in Virginia, Iowa, Wyoming, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

A general tendency to an increase in estimate of cost of board is indicated by an increase since 1899 in the reported difference between monthly wages without board and monthly wages with board. This difference was greater than for any previous year reported in Florida, Indian Territory, and New Hampshire. The reported difference was less in 1902 than in 1899 in Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Oklahoma.

The difference between harvest wages by the day with board and like wages without board shows a general increase since 1899, but Maine, Illinois, North Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Nevada, and California report lower differences.

According to the returns, the difference between farm wages by the day without board and like wages with board, 1866-1902, equaled or exceeded in 1902 that in any previous reports for Florida, Wyoming, Arizona, Idaho, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and New Hampshire. Between 1899 and 1902 there is almost universal increase.

It is believed that the tables may be safely accepted as denoting correctly the general tendencies of average wages under the respective heads, bearing in mind that the conditions of farm work and wages are greatly varied. Without impeaching the accuracy of any report minor variations in results must not be accepted as representing exactly some change in wages. The correspondents have presumably given the results of their best knowledge or their best judgment, but often with a mention of the perplexity surrounding attempts at exactness.

TABLE 2.—*Wages of farm labor per month for the year or season, without board, by years and by States and Territories.*

[Wages in dollars and cents. In currency for the years 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1902.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Maine.....	29.41	26.58	25.65	26.65	24.84	26.39	24.50	25.00	24.64	23.09	24.75	18.25	25.40	26.25	27.00
New Hampshire.....	33.52	28.22	27.41	29.29	27.45	28.72	25.00	25.15	24.38	22.80	25.25	19.75	28.57	32.66	32.74
Vermont.....	31.45	27.49	26.68	27.37	23.60	25.55	24.67	24.80	23.25	20.00	23.37	19.00	29.67	32.40	32.84
Massachusetts.....	33.22	31.25	30.54	30.66	29.07	31.15	29.70	30.00	29.50	28.75	30.66	25.00	31.87	35.95	38.94
Rhode Island.....	29.23	30.56	29.71	28.71	28.75	30.58	29.00	29.20	27.75	28.50	27.75	23.00	30.00	32.25	34.40
Connecticut.....	30.12	30.28	29.02	30.47	28.94	32.32	27.38	27.00	27.40	27.67	27.90	23.29	28.25	33.00	34.25
New York.....	27.73	24.88	24.26	25.32	25.62	26.64	24.55	24.45	24.13	24.00	23.63	20.61	27.14	29.28	29.57
New Jersey.....	27.37	25.30	24.79	24.82	23.97	24.83	25.50	25.10	23.33	23.60	24.25	20.22	30.71	32.11	32.27
Pennsylvania.....	25.61	22.71	21.68	21.93	21.32	22.84	23.00	22.80	22.24	22.52	22.88	19.92	25.89	28.68	29.91
Delaware.....	21.55	18.55	18.24	18.52	18.51	19.54	18.75	17.35	18.00	18.33	18.20	17.00	20.33	22.00	24.93
Maryland.....	19.71	17.92	17.75	17.62	17.98	18.30	17.50	17.67	18.48	18.20	16.34	14.00	20.02	21.55	20.36
Virginia.....	16.50	14.82	14.41	13.88	13.86	14.40	15.50	14.21	18.32	13.95	13.90	11.00	14.84	15.28	14.82
North Carolina.....	13.79	12.39	12.10	11.59	11.73	12.56	13.30	12.83	13.41	12.85	12.86	11.19	13.46	12.76	13.46
South Carolina.....	11.66	10.06	9.96	9.91	10.18	10.96	12.50	12.10	12.25	12.00	12.10	10.25	12.83	11.54	12.00
Georgia.....	13.36	11.38	11.27	10.64	11.63	12.54	13.50	13.13	12.60	12.47	12.86	10.73	14.40	14.70	15.51
Florida.....	19.58	17.40	17.07	17.37	18.28	18.24	18.67	17.67	18.48	18.20	16.34	14.00	20.02	21.55	20.36
Alabama.....	13.98	12.56	12.00	11.76	11.68	13.05	13.75	14.00	13.59	13.00	13.15	13.20	13.60	15.19	13.40
Mississippi.....	14.47	13.17	12.81	11.61	12.07	13.54	15.40	15.38	15.03	14.60	15.10	13.31	16.40	17.11	16.72
Louisiana.....	18.15	14.88	14.57	14.06	14.70	15.96	16.25	15.98	15.37	16.05	18.20	16.40	18.40	21.37	20.50
Texas.....	19.62	17.98	17.79	17.85	17.78	18.96	18.75	19.85	19.20	18.87	20.20	18.27	19.50	18.83	19.00
Arkansas.....	17.74	15.09	14.64	14.50	15.28	16.86	17.30	18.40	18.34	17.33	18.50	17.12	20.50	25.25	24.21
Tennessee.....	15.03	14.21	13.71	13.28	13.04	14.02	14.50	14.23	14.00	13.88	13.75	12.73	15.20	16.81	19.00
West Virginia.....	22.69	19.85	19.05	18.57	17.91	19.06	19.50	19.55	18.74	19.00	19.16	16.98	20.75	21.39	25.35
Kentucky.....	17.50	16.64	16.08	15.78	15.66	16.67	17.50	16.85	16.51	16.80	18.20	15.17	18.12	18.84	20.38
Ohio.....	24.62	22.14	20.98	20.89	20.59	21.99	22.63	22.10	22.21	23.00	24.55	20.72	24.05	26.35	28.46
Michigan.....	27.78	24.12	22.32	21.97	22.84	25.13	24.00	24.80	25.20	24.00	25.76	22.88	28.22	31.01	31.26
Indiana.....	23.84	21.87	20.76	20.97	20.42	21.87	22.75	22.25	22.50	22.20	23.14	20.20	24.20	25.42	27.71
Illinois.....	25.92	24.34	23.46	23.79	23.56	24.79	24.25	23.25	23.20	23.50	23.91	20.61	25.20	27.32	28.54
Wisconsin.....	30.78	27.68	25.47	25.25	24.96	26.96	25.25	24.35	24.65	23.54	26.21	21.07	25.50	30.08	30.84
Minnesota.....	33.11	29.46	26.92	26.70	24.82	27.81	26.00	24.60	25.75	25.50	26.36	24.55	26.16	28.61	31.65
Iowa.....	30.31	27.09	25.38	25.52	25.29	27.16	26.20	25.41	25.60	25.33	26.21	22.09	24.35	28.39	28.34
Missouri.....	21.93	20.44	19.76	19.69	19.37	20.57	20.50	20.25	21.00	21.35	22.39	17.59	19.40	24.47	26.75
Kansas.....	26.81	25.24	23.96	23.14	22.13	24.00	24.20	22.75	24.25	24.70	23.85	20.67	23.20	28.96	31.03
Nebraska.....	30.34	27.40	25.80	23.40	23.55	26.27	25.75	25.50	25.59	25.00	24.45	23.04	24.00	33.25	38.37
South Dakota.....	34.52	30.58	28.22	25.65	24.73	29.17	27.00	24.75	25.85	25.55	.....	28.56	32.50	.....	30.20
North Dakota.....	36.59	32.84	30.72	29.87	29.16	33.28	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	45.04	42.78	41.18	39.76	41.48	45.17	35.00	36.50	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	43.08	42.54	40.00	36.07	39.80	43.03	34.00	34.00	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	37.13	34.36	32.86	31.26	32.24	35.18	33.00	33.75	36.00	33.00	36.50	35.00	38.50	.....	67.50
New Mexico.....	31.23	25.22	25.55	27.68	24.71	27.47	27.67	27.50	28.75	28.75	.....	22.10	22.75	.....	25.00
Arizona.....	39.65	38.26	37.19	33.29	32.84	38.88	33.00	33.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	37.99	34.43	32.97	29.81	29.98	33.29	33.50	32.30	33.50	30.00	.....	28.87	35.50	.....	44.71
Nevada.....	46.25	45.10	45.18	40.71	40.19	43.33	36.00	35.00	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	41.78	39.39	37.48	32.15	33.08	37.76	35.50	36.25	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	40.54	36.77	33.68	28.37	29.74	35.43	37.50	37.00	35.20	38.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	37.20	31.23	29.32	23.79	25.73	30.58	34.25	31.60	32.56	34.00	33.50	35.45	38.25	.....	35.75
California.....	40.90	36.87	35.08	33.30	35.88	38.25	36.50	35.50	38.08	38.75	38.25	41.00	44.50	46.38	45.71
Oklahoma.....	24.59	23.98	22.57	17.38	20.47	21.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	21.62	19.73	19.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	22.14	20.23	19.38	17.69	17.74	19.10	18.60	18.33	18.24	17.97	18.94	16.42	19.87	25.92	26.87

TABLE 3.—*Wages of farm labor per month for the year or season, with board, by years and by States and Territories.*

[Wages in dollars and cents. In currency for the years 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1902.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Maine.....	20.84	18.00	17.20	17.68	17.28	18.20	17.00	17.50	17.20	16.00	16.15	11.08	15.94	16.50	17.44
New Hampshire.....	20.42	18.48	18.00	18.03	17.80	18.96	17.50	17.60	15.75	16.72	12.30	18.25	22.22	22.48	
Vermont.....	21.40	18.74	18.80	17.94	16.81	18.20	17.45	17.35	16.40	16.20	16.00	11.50	19.37	21.40	21.00
Massachusetts.....	19.36	18.32	17.64	17.75	17.10	18.55	18.00	18.50	18.00	17.85	18.25	15.33	20.25	22.16	22.36
Rhode Island.....	18.25	18.35	17.94	17.90	17.98	19.14	17.75	18.00	17.50	17.70	17.00	13.25	19.00	20.00	20.50
Connecticut.....	18.85	17.52	17.14	17.24	16.71	18.21	17.50	17.33	17.17	17.20	17.37	14.23	18.50	20.75	21.54
New York.....	19.65	17.52	17.00	17.82	18.07	18.91	16.50	16.65	16.30	16.52	15.36	13.19	17.80	18.64	19.32
New Jersey.....	16.90	15.19	14.79	14.56	14.41	14.74	16.75	16.00	15.73	14.10	14.20	11.53	16.78	19.02	18.98
Pennsylvania.....	16.09	14.32	13.56	13.66	13.03	14.19	15.00	14.60	14.50	14.12	14.21	11.46	16.10	18.05	18.84
Delaware.....	13.81	11.98	11.71	11.33	11.05	12.23	12.00	11.15	12.25	12.63	12.50	9.50	11.67	13.00	13.25
Maryland.....	12.67	11.53	11.36	11.14	11.48	11.77	11.33	11.25	11.84	11.50	9.89	8.95	11.42	12.00	12.76
Virginia.....	11.29	10.43	10.07	9.32	9.37	9.84	9.67	9.47	9.25	9.34	9.17	7.66	9.21	9.65	9.36
North Carolina.....	9.61	8.56	8.31	7.80	7.95	8.62	8.78	8.80	9.00	8.91	8.80	7.66	8.82	7.91	8.15
South Carolina.....	8.24	7.34	7.25	6.93	7.33	7.92	8.40	8.62	8.00	8.25	8.10	6.66	8.19	7.34	7.66
Georgia.....	9.30	8.05	7.98	7.43	8.22	8.99	9.00	8.37	8.81	8.73	8.70	7.38	8.79	9.70	9.67
Florida.....	12.68	11.32	11.07	11.02	11.63	11.67	12.27	12.59	11.33	11.37	10.20	8.73	10.75	10.91	12.12
Alabama.....	9.79	8.63	8.33	7.85	7.99	9.12	9.17	9.85	9.49	9.10	9.09	8.30	9.40	10.52	9.80
Mississippi.....	10.36	9.27	8.92	7.89	8.46	9.78	10.46	10.50	10.09	10.00	10.09	9.28	11.25	11.21	11.58
Louisiana.....	12.74	10.30	10.02	9.47	10.33	11.44	11.83	11.79	11.12	11.26	12.69	11.27	12.20	12.62	12.42
Texas.....	14.08	12.94	12.82	12.55	12.59	13.58	13.00	13.30	12.60	13.72	14.03	11.49	13.37	13.21	12.72
Arkansas.....	12.49	10.54	10.14	9.92	10.18	11.56	11.50	12.55	12.50	12.25	12.25	11.31	13.00	16.60	15.80
Tennessee.....	10.81	10.33	9.90	9.38	9.30	10.10	10.20	10.12	10.00	9.74	9.49	8.69	10.00	11.00	12.58
West Virginia.....	15.59	13.55	12.90	12.29	11.80	12.82	12.75	12.95	12.25	12.40	12.46	10.94	13.10	13.87	16.47
Kentucky.....	12.76	12.24	11.77	11.23	11.18	11.98	12.40	11.70	11.33	11.69	11.75	10.00	12.00	12.57	13.65
Ohio.....	17.26	15.27	14.45	14.48	14.28	15.40	15.60	15.10	15.00	15.50	16.30	13.34	16.33	16.74	18.96
Michigan.....	20.06	16.95	15.58	15.26	15.80	17.54	16.00	16.75	17.00	16.14	17.27	14.61	18.46	20.03	20.48
Indiana.....	16.98	15.45	14.67	14.88	14.59	15.69	15.00	14.78	15.30	15.30	15.65	12.76	16.14	17.03	18.72
Illinois.....	19.18	17.76	17.06	17.23	17.02	18.08	16.50	16.35	16.00	16.60	17.14	13.01	16.87	17.69	18.72
Wisconsin.....	22.17	19.20	17.50	16.92	16.74	18.58	17.00	16.75	16.80	16.78	17.90	13.81	16.45	18.47	19.87
Minnesota.....	22.79	19.98	18.16	17.32	16.03	18.78	17.60	16.60	17.68	16.75	17.75	15.62	16.36	17.94	21.10
Iowa.....	22.14	19.32	18.18	18.15	17.90	19.46	17.75	17.00	17.34	17.00	17.95	13.90	16.11	17.87	18.87
Missouri.....	15.74	14.57	14.10	14.08	13.71	14.56	14.20	14.00	14.20	14.50	13.95	11.84	13.15	16.38	18.08
Kansas.....	18.63	17.46	16.62	15.46	14.89	16.27	16.20	15.05	16.05	16.00	15.87	13.28	14.65	18.38	19.81
Nebraska.....	20.83	18.87	17.80	15.99	15.81	17.96	16.86	16.60	17.18	16.50	16.20	14.86	14.75	19.18	24.64
South Dakota.....	23.55	20.41	18.90	16.89	16.73	20.24	18.25	17.10	18.21	17.60	.....	16.57	20.50	.....	20.00
North Dakota.....	25.05	21.82	20.10	19.47	18.80	22.27	21.00	23.80	27.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	32.00	32.12	30.55	27.54	29.62	32.09	23.50	23.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	31.21	29.64	27.68	25.33	26.10	30.48	23.00	23.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	25.22	23.22	22.12	20.90	20.79	23.42	22.00	21.00	23.00	21.25	27.08	20.00	21.14	.....	42.12
New Mexico.....	20.45	18.45	18.27	17.74	16.69	18.76	17.85	17.83	18.25	17.50	.....	13.80	14.25	.....	16.50
Arizona.....	28.99	28.23	26.76	23.18	22.47	26.12	22.00	21.50	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	29.45	25.72	24.41	21.00	21.16	24.65	22.30	21.00	22.30	21.00	.....	20.50	25.33	.....	26.32
Nevada.....	34.14	31.76	30.09	27.67	27.31	30.58	24.00	23.00	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	29.79	28.13	26.60	21.38	22.40	27.28	23.50	23.50	26.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	28.35	25.06	22.97	17.64	19.16	24.11	25.00	24.40	25.00	26.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	25.98	22.89	21.48	16.54	17.41	21.99	23.00	22.00	23.00	21.25	24.75	23.86	25.67	.....	22.53
California.....	29.38	25.64	24.01	21.36	23.66	26.37	24.50	22.40	25.67	25.00	23.45	26.27	28.60	28.69	30.35
Oklahoma.....	16.99	16.12	15.38	13.38	13.76	14.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	14.91	13.32	13.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	16.40	14.07	13.43	12.02	12.16	13.29	12.54	12.45	12.36	12.34	12.41	10.43	12.72	16.55	17.45

TABLE 4.—*Wages of farm labor per day in harvest, without board, by years and by States and Territories.*

[Wages in dollars and cents. In currency for the years 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1902.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866
Maine	1.86	1.75	1.69	1.45	1.40	1.46	1.72	1.70	1.65	1.58	1.52	1.42	1.99	2.17	2.02
New Hampshire.....	1.86	1.81	1.79	1.60	1.55	1.64	1.68	1.72	1.67	1.65	1.71	1.25	2.06	2.37	1.98
Vermont	2.01	1.74	1.68	1.61	1.69	1.90	1.70	1.68	1.65	1.68	1.75	1.29	2.28	2.46	2.32
Massachusetts	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.65	1.59	1.71	1.75	1.80	1.80	1.70	1.75	1.50	1.90	2.37	2.41
Rhode Island.....	1.80	1.78	1.74	1.45	1.40	1.49	1.72	1.75	1.75	1.60	1.60	1.30	2.00	2.37	2.23
Connecticut	1.92	1.81	1.75	1.72	1.62	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.70	1.65	1.65	1.60	2.06	2.40	2.43
New York	1.86	1.65	1.60	1.59	1.64	1.74	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.00	1.89	1.53	2.25	2.53	2.41
New Jersey.....	1.84	1.79	1.77	1.82	1.90	1.98	1.82	1.85	1.88	2.04	2.09	1.55	2.56	2.68	2.68
Pennsylvania	1.68	1.51	1.44	1.42	1.38	1.49	1.57	1.55	1.51	1.65	1.73	1.33	2.01	2.23	2.32
Delaware.....	1.47	1.30	1.27	1.27	1.23	1.38	1.15	1.20	1.40	1.88	1.60	1.37	1.83	1.87	2.09
Maryland.....	1.38	1.28	1.26	1.33	1.35	1.42	1.34	1.32	1.46	1.74	1.52	1.43	1.81	2.16	2.00
Virginia	1.23	1.15	1.12	1.10	1.12	1.18	1.28	1.26	1.30	1.33	1.27	1.16	1.48	1.48	1.46
North Carolina.....	1.03	.94	.94	.93	.90	.95	1.04	1.00	.96	1.15	1.20	.99	1.17	1.37	1.53
South Carolina.....	.89	.78	.78	.71	.76	.81	.94	.93	.95	.87	1.08	.89	1.17	1.15	1.25
Georgia.....	.95	.88	.88	.81	.84	.90	.96	1.02	.99	1.04	1.10	.98	1.29	1.24	1.48
Florida.....	1.12	.96	.95	.91	.96	.98	1.06	1.04	1.04	.90	1.12	1.02	1.00	1.25	1.12
Alabama.....	.96	.90	.87	.80	.75	.86	.98	1.02	.97	.99	1.05	.96	1.40	1.24	1.27
Mississippi.....	.95	.87	.85	.67	.65	.75	1.00	1.00	.97	1.00	1.23	1.00	1.40	1.56	1.65
Louisiana.....	1.23	.99	.98	.80	.85	.95	1.05	1.03	.92	.95	1.10	1.03	1.30	1.54	1.66
Texas.....	1.29	1.16	1.14	1.04	1.03	1.11	1.10	1.20	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.30	1.52	1.58	1.65
Arkansas.....	1.31	1.15	1.13	.94	.92	1.04	1.05	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.34	1.38	1.50	1.67	2.07
Tennessee.....	1.19	1.12	1.09	1.07	1.00	1.08	1.18	1.15	1.20	1.28	1.30	1.28	1.62	2.10	2.01
West Virginia.....	1.37	1.27	1.22	1.15	1.12	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.31	1.30	1.26	1.55	1.78	1.78
Kentucky.....	1.35	1.30	1.27	1.28	1.23	1.34	1.50	1.47	1.35	1.51	1.54	1.49	1.79	1.83	2.10
Ohio.....	1.73	1.48	1.41	1.33	1.32	1.44	1.55	1.50	1.56	1.75	1.79	1.51	2.05	2.15	2.20
Michigan.....	1.94	1.64	1.51	1.36	1.42	1.62	1.80	1.79	1.80	1.90	2.13	2.02	2.50	2.76	2.62
Indiana.....	1.69	1.48	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.53	1.58	1.55	1.64	1.85	1.89	1.68	2.20	2.16	2.23
Illinois.....	1.76	1.62	1.53	1.47	1.47	1.60	1.62	1.58	1.60	1.80	1.91	1.52	2.20	2.34	2.41
Wisconsin.....	1.96	1.73	1.53	1.40	1.39	1.56	1.75	1.64	1.80	1.89	2.50	2.11	2.40	2.45	2.68
Minnesota.....	2.43	2.20	1.90	1.72	1.53	1.87	2.15	1.95	2.20	2.29	2.61	2.63	2.82	2.90	2.68
Iowa.....	2.08	1.75	1.59	1.47	1.46	1.64	1.75	1.71	1.81	2.00	2.25	1.66	2.57	2.85	2.38
Missouri.....	1.51	1.33	1.29	1.27	1.23	1.33	1.40	1.35	1.43	1.62	1.59	1.47	1.75	2.30	2.15
Kansas.....	1.90	1.67	1.59	1.28	1.30	1.44	1.62	1.44	1.60	1.87	1.70	1.70	1.86	2.08	2.31
Nebraska.....	2.07	1.73	1.61	1.24	1.26	1.46	1.60	1.65	1.80	1.98	1.95	2.17	2.40	2.41	2.65
South Dakota.....	2.59	2.30	2.02	1.69	1.45	1.92	2.10	2.00	2.12	1.38	2.65	.....	2.37	.....	2.50
North Dakota.....	2.67	2.49	2.17	1.98	1.75	2.11	2.25	2.00	2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	2.26	2.29	2.17	1.83	1.93	2.04	2.10	2.00	2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	2.56	2.02	1.83	1.68	1.83	1.93	2.00	1.75	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	1.94	1.77	1.68	1.54	1.55	1.69	1.80	1.65	1.87	2.05	2.21	2.08	2.33	.....	4.17
New Mexico.....	1.51	1.29	1.30	1.17	1.21	1.33	1.35	1.25	1.31	1.31	1.65	1.00	1.35	.....	1.50
Arizona.....	1.91	1.96	1.87	1.52	1.74	1.91	1.75	1.75	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	1.92	1.64	1.57	1.34	1.32	1.48	1.80	1.70	1.72	1.75	2.00	1.82	2.20	.....	3.42
Nevada.....	2.22	2.17	2.02	1.83	1.96	2.11	2.05	2.00	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	2.22	2.00	1.86	1.56	1.53	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	2.44	2.13	1.93	1.46	1.55	1.87	2.20	2.10	2.10	2.05	.....	2.15	2.40	.....	3.00
Oregon.....	2.08	1.82	1.67	1.37	1.51	1.79	2.00	1.90	1.94	1.95	1.92	2.02	2.11	.....	2.40
California.....	2.15	1.96	1.85	1.75	1.92	2.08	2.25	2.10	2.25	2.20	2.30	2.27	2.50	2.82	2.56
Oklahoma.....	1.69	1.53	1.47	1.08	1.12	1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	1.51	1.28	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	1.53	1.37	1.30	1.14	1.13	1.24	1.30	1.30	1.31	1.40	1.48	1.30	1.70	2.20	2.20

TABLE 5.—*Wages of farm labor per day in harvest, with board, by years and by States and Territories.*

[In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1902.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Maine.....	\$1.54	\$1.42	\$1.35	\$1.14	\$1.12	\$1.20	\$1.32	\$1.35	\$1.30	\$1.19	\$1.22	\$1.09	\$1.49	\$1.65	\$1.56
New Hampshire.....	1.44	1.42	1.39	1.21	1.16	1.29	1.29	1.38	1.37	1.32	1.35	.96	1.64	1.95	1.52
Vermont.....	1.60	1.41	1.36	1.26	1.39	1.60	1.33	1.37	1.35	1.30	1.35	.97	1.85	2.00	1.85
Massachusetts.....	1.46	1.41	1.39	1.25	1.19	1.31	1.30	1.38	1.38	1.31	1.35	1.00	1.50	1.95	1.92
Rhode Island.....	1.44	1.42	1.37	1.08	.99	1.07	1.28	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.30	.95	1.50	1.75	1.71
Connecticut.....	1.44	1.45	1.38	1.31	1.22	1.35	1.38	1.38	1.40	1.33	1.33	1.25	1.53	1.90	1.90
New York.....	1.53	1.35	1.31	1.29	1.36	1.45	1.40	1.38	1.37	1.54	1.47	1.18	1.75	1.99	1.92
New Jersey.....	1.51	1.47	1.45	1.55	1.52	1.58	1.42	1.46	1.50	1.65	1.74	1.30	2.03	2.09	2.38
Pennsylvania.....	1.31	1.20	1.13	1.14	1.08	1.19	1.20	1.18	1.13	1.20	1.30	.99	1.51	1.73	1.80
Delaware.....	1.25	1.08	1.04	1.01	1.02	1.12	.85	.95	1.10	1.52	1.25	1.00	1.41	1.50	1.62
Maryland.....	1.14	1.04	1.03	1.06	1.08	1.15	1.04	1.00	1.15	1.38	1.15	1.12	1.34	1.67	1.68
Virginia.....	1.00	.94	.91	.91	.90	.95	1.02	1.00	1.10	1.06	.99	.96	1.21	1.13	1.21
North Carolina.....	.85	.79	.78	.74	.75	.80	.82	.80	.75	.82	.85	.76	1.00	1.04	1.17
South Carolina.....	.78	.69	.68	.58	.65	.69	.75	.78	.72	.64	.78	.68	1.01	.90	.93
Georgia.....	.80	.73	.73	.66	.71	.76	.76	.81	.77	.80	.80	.61	.99	.90	1.06
Florida.....	.86	.73	.73	.70	.74	.75	.85	.80	.78	.70	.80	.73	.72	.87	.83
Alabama.....	.78	.74	.72	.62	.64	.71	.76	.75	.72	.76	.80	.77	1.15	.95	1.04
Mississippi.....	.75	.67	.64	.54	.53	.62	.70	.75	.73	.79	.95	.85	1.00	1.27	1.14
Louisiana.....	.98	.81	.79	.63	.70	.79	.82	.81	.72	.75	.85	.77	1.05	1.13	1.20
Texas.....	1.04	.93	.92	.83	.86	.93	.90	.93	.96	1.04	1.08	.94	1.20	1.26	1.32
Arkansas.....	1.05	.91	.89	.78	.75	.84	.84	.93	.97	1.03	1.02	1.08	1.25	1.40	1.52
Tennessee.....	.97	.94	.90	.87	.86	.93	.93	.91	.93	1.04	1.00	.98	1.20	1.59	1.54
West Virginia.....	1.09	.99	.94	.89	.91	.98	1.00	.92	1.03	1.00	.95	1.20	1.29	1.31	
Kentucky.....	1.11	1.07	1.04	1.02	1.02	1.11	1.10	1.15	1.07	1.17	1.18	1.15	1.46	1.38	1.70
Ohio.....	1.43	1.23	1.14	1.09	1.10	1.21	1.24	1.20	1.23	1.40	1.41	1.17	1.60	1.72	1.73
Michigan.....	1.59	1.35	1.22	1.09	1.16	1.33	1.40	1.39	1.40	1.57	1.76	1.55	2.00	2.25	2.14
Indiana.....	1.38	1.23	1.14	1.14	1.16	1.29	1.28	1.25	1.32	1.55	1.58	1.28	1.75	1.77	1.76
Illinois.....	1.50	1.35	1.26	1.20	1.22	1.33	1.30	1.27	1.25	1.40	1.54	1.18	1.83	1.94	1.91
Wisconsin.....	1.61	1.40	1.22	1.11	1.12	1.27	1.38	1.30	1.44	1.57	2.10	1.70	1.92	1.96	2.15
Minnesota.....	2.04	1.84	1.55	1.46	1.24	1.56	1.70	1.51	1.75	1.89	2.16	2.25	2.30	2.36	2.27
Iowa.....	1.75	1.47	1.28	1.19	1.16	1.33	1.40	1.50	1.46	1.61	1.81	1.57	2.10	2.24	1.88
Missouri.....	1.24	1.08	1.04	1.02	1.01	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.13	1.30	1.23	1.17	1.43	1.84	1.72
Kansas.....	1.57	1.39	1.33	1.03	1.02	1.15	1.28	1.13	1.25	1.48	1.35	1.32	1.46	1.63	1.82
Nebraska.....	1.67	1.38	1.27	.99	.99	1.13	1.27	1.27	1.42	1.55	1.57	1.66	1.98	2.00	2.15
South Dakota.....	2.08	1.87	1.61	1.37	1.13	1.57	1.60	1.52	1.64	1.00	2.19	.....	1.90	.....	2.00
North Dakota.....	2.18	1.99	1.68	1.60	1.40	1.73	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	1.79	1.72	1.60	1.36	1.45	1.61	1.65	1.50	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	1.73	1.53	1.39	1.36	1.45	1.57	1.55	1.30	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	1.47	1.34	1.24	1.14	1.10	1.23	1.37	1.21	1.35	1.50	1.80	1.55	1.50	.....	2.87
New Mexico.....	1.10	1.05	1.02	.93	.91	1.01	1.05	.95	1.00	.88	1.40	.67	.90	.....	1.12
Arizona.....	1.59	1.56	1.57	1.24	1.30	1.54	1.25	1.25	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	1.52	1.36	1.29	1.05	1.07	1.22	1.43	1.27	1.30	1.36	1.56	1.43	1.75	.....	2.49
Nevada.....	1.68	1.62	1.53	1.36	1.38	1.56	1.63	1.70	1.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	1.80	1.62	1.50	1.26	1.29	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	2.01	1.76	1.59	1.15	1.20	1.50	1.67	1.67	1.60	1.50	.....	1.61	2.00	.....	2.25
Oregon.....	1.69	1.47	1.34	1.10	1.18	1.42	1.55	1.45	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.54	1.72	.....	1.80
California.....	1.84	1.63	1.50	1.36	1.50	1.69	1.70	1.75	1.85	1.80	1.86	1.76	2.00	2.04	2.06
Oklahoma.....	1.37	1.22	1.16	.87	.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	1.20	1.02	.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	1.34	1.12	1.05	.92	.93	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.10	1.15	1.00	1.35	1.74	1.74

TABLE 6.—*Wages of ordinary farm labor per day, without board, by years and by States and Territories.*

[In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1902.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Maine.....	\$1.40	\$1.37	\$1.31	\$1.23	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.28	\$1.30	\$1.25	\$1.19	\$1.18	\$0.97	\$1.46	\$1.48	\$1.49
New Hampshire.....	1.52	1.41	1.37	1.25	1.25	1.31	1.28	1.35	1.27	1.30	1.30	.98	1.50	1.79	1.67
Vermont.....	1.45	1.30	1.27	1.25	1.11	1.26	1.23	1.19	1.16	1.15	1.20	.91	1.51	1.76	1.76
Massachusetts.....	1.58	1.49	1.46	1.37	1.33	1.41	1.42	1.45	1.42	1.50	1.45	1.05	1.44	1.92	1.83
Rhode Island.....	1.45	1.38	1.38	1.27	1.24	1.28	1.42	1.45	1.42	1.25	1.28	1.00	1.62	1.73	1.83
Connecticut.....	1.45	1.46	1.40	1.33	1.31	1.34	1.38	1.37	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.87	1.75
New York.....	1.38	1.26	1.23	1.19	1.20	1.27	1.22	1.23	1.21	1.26	1.29	.92	1.48	1.64	1.75
New Jersey.....	1.34	1.26	1.24	1.26	1.25	1.30	1.24	1.25	1.20	1.17	1.21	.99	1.45	1.63	1.68
Pennsylvania.....	1.28	1.15	1.09	1.04	1.00	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.20	.96	1.37	1.43	1.59
Delaware.....	1.09	.94	.92	.85	.87	.92	.80	.85	.95	1.00	1.10	.75	1.04	1.30	1.31
Maryland.....	.97	.90	.89	.86	.85	.89	.85	.87	.90	.93	.83	.75	1.06	1.20	1.31
Virginia.....	.78	.71	.69	.66	.66	.68	.72	.75	.73	.71	.70	.63	.78	.80	.82
North Carolina.....	.66	.60	.58	.54	.54	.58	.63	.62	.61	.67	.68	.58	.72	.74	.72
South Carolina.....	.55	.51	.50	.48	.47	.52	.62	.63	.65	.60	.65	.53	.71	.70	.69
Georgia.....	.65	.59	.58	.51	.56	.60	.72	.73	.75	.66	.70	.58	.83	.83	.99
Florida.....	.96	.83	.81	.80	.87	.87	.96	.92	.95	.85	.75	.76	.93	.96	1.00
Alabama.....	.72	.62	.60	.53	.54	.62	.72	.74	.72	.73	.72	.69	.75	.86	.78
Mississippi.....	.75	.70	.68	.62	.55	.64	.80	.79	.75	.80	.75	.78	1.07	1.10	1.34
Louisiana.....	.94	.78	.77	.68	.72	.80	.87	.88	.85	.82	.80	.85	1.00	1.44	1.08
Texas.....	1.00	.90	.89	.81	.84	.90	.98	.97	.95	.98	.93	.92	1.14	1.16	1.31
Arkansas.....	.93	.78	.76	.64	.63	.73	.87	.93	.93	.89	.88	.86	1.10	1.36	1.34
Tennessee.....	.74	.71	.67	.60	.60	.64	.71	.71	.74	.71	.72	.69	.95	1.05	1.15
West Virginia.....	1.02	.90	.86	.80	.77	.82	.90	.90	.85	.83	.82	.80	1.05	1.14	1.31
Kentucky.....	.82	.78	.76	.68	.71	.76	.85	.88	.82	.84	.87	.77	1.03	1.10	1.21
Ohio.....	1.29	1.16	1.09	1.00	.98	1.07	1.10	1.05	1.07	1.11	1.19	1.00	1.35	1.44	1.54
Michigan.....	1.42	1.26	1.15	1.00	1.04	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.20	1.28	1.30	1.16	1.55	1.66	1.78
Indiana.....	1.18	1.07	1.01	.95	.92	1.01	1.06	1.05	1.10	1.08	1.08	.90	1.30	1.36	1.45
Illinois.....	1.32	1.23	1.16	1.07	1.06	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.14	1.19	1.01	1.37	1.50	1.62
Wisconsin.....	1.50	1.39	1.24	1.11	1.11	1.24	1.30	1.26	1.22	1.20	1.33	1.12	1.42	1.56	1.78
Minnesota.....	1.68	1.55	1.36	1.29	1.09	1.26	1.40	1.28	1.30	1.25	1.37	1.27	1.50	1.64	1.75
Iowa.....	1.57	1.40	1.27	1.17	1.17	1.29	1.25	1.23	1.27	1.31	1.34	1.12	1.38	1.52	1.62
Missouri.....	1.04	.94	.90	.85	.82	.89	.93	.91	.94	.95	1.00	.67	1.07	1.44	1.44
Kansas.....	1.35	1.27	1.20	1.02	.97	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.17	1.20	1.12	1.05	1.30	1.56	1.65
Nebraska.....	1.54	1.40	1.31	1.02	1.03	1.20	1.26	1.28	1.37	1.35	1.21	1.29	1.43	1.62	1.93
South Dakota.....	1.85	1.69	1.49	1.22	1.11	1.42	1.45	1.40	1.35	1.31	1.50	1.34	1.62	.....	2.00
North Dakota.....	1.78	1.65	1.49	1.41	1.27	1.46	1.60	1.40	1.35	1.31	1.50	1.34	1.62	.....	2.00
Montana.....	1.86	1.98	1.86	1.59	1.64	1.76	1.65	1.65	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	2.20	1.81	1.64	1.41	1.48	1.56	1.55	1.45	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	1.65	1.53	1.46	1.34	1.26	1.39	1.50	1.43	1.60	1.55	1.63	1.83	1.75	.....	3.29
New Mexico.....	1.33	1.12	1.10	.97	.97	1.11	1.25	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.28	.81	.85	.....	1.00
Arizona.....	1.53	1.57	1.50	1.36	1.14	1.37	1.50	1.58	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	1.61	1.48	1.39	1.18	1.14	1.28	1.40	1.38	1.42	1.52	1.57	1.46	1.80	.....	2.27
Nevada.....	1.85	1.81	1.67	1.53	1.44	1.60	1.60	1.63	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00
Idaho.....	1.81	1.68	1.57	1.30	1.31	1.54	1.60	1.63	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	1.81	1.62	1.46	1.14	1.21	1.51	1.70	1.60	1.45	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	1.56	1.35	1.24	1.00	1.06	1.29	1.55	1.38	1.35	1.30	1.33	1.44	1.47	.....	1.75
California.....	1.62	1.51	1.42	1.29	1.38	1.47	1.60	1.55	1.60	1.57	1.71	1.65	1.84	2.13	2.26
Oklahoma.....	1.23	1.12	1.05	.71	.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	1.14	.92	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States...	1.13	1.01	.96	.81	.81	.89	.92	.92	.92	.91	.93	.81	1.08	1.41	1.49

TABLE 7.—*Wages of ordinary farm labor per day, with board, by years and by States and Territories.*

[In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1902.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Maine.....	\$1.12	\$1.03	\$0.98	\$0.93	\$0.95	\$1.00	\$0.96	\$0.98	\$0.92	\$0.88	\$0.91	\$0.72	\$1.05	\$1.05	\$1.13
New Hampshire.....	1.11	1.05	1.09	.95	.97	1.02	.96	1.00	.95	.95	.97	.74	1.12	1.41	1.26
Vermont.....	1.07	1.00	.97	.94	.97	1.05	.94	.92	.90	.88	.90	.64	1.11	1.28	1.32
Massachusetts.....	1.14	1.08	1.05	1.00	.99	1.08	.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.08	.75	1.12	1.37	1.38
Rhode Island.....	1.07	1.00	.99	.89	.88	.91	.98	1.02	1.02	.94	1.00	.50	1.18	1.18	1.33
Connecticut.....	1.05	1.06	1.02	.98	.97	.99	.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	.98	.88	1.16	1.37	1.29
New York.....	1.05	.98	.94	.91	.93	.99	.90	.90	.90	.93	.93	.68	1.06	1.19	1.23
New Jersey.....	1.02	.95	.93	.95	.93	.98	.92	.92	.87	.83	.86	.68	1.00	1.15	1.20
Pennsylvania.....	.93	.84	.80	.78	.74	.81	.81	.81	.82	.80	.85	.63	.95	1.04	1.10
Delaware.....	.81	.68	.66	.66	.69	.71	.60	.63	.70	.78	.80	.50	.70	.95	.94
Maryland.....	.71	.64	.63	.63	.60	.64	.61	.61	.64	.62	.55	.48	.71	.77	.96
Virginia.....	.57	.51	.49	.49	.47	.49	.50	.52	.51	.49	.48	.44	.51	.55	.57
North Carolina.....	.50	.46	.44	.41	.43	.46	.45	.46	.45	.47	.46	.41	.51	.49	.50
South Carolina.....	.45	.42	.42	.36	.41	.44	.45	.45	.43	.45	.45	.41	.55	.50	.45
Georgia.....	.51	.46	.46	.40	.45	.49	.52	.50	.50	.47	.49	.44	.60	.60	.70
Florida.....	.69	.60	.59	.60	.70	.71	.72	.68	.70	.60	.55	.53	.70	.72	.74
Alabama.....	.54	.48	.46	.41	.44	.51	.52	.55	.53	.52	.51	.50	.53	.61	.55
Mississippi.....	.57	.53	.51	.43	.45	.52	.56	.60	.55	.60	.55	.55	.80	.90	.89
Louisiana.....	.75	.60	.58	.54	.56	.62	.65	.67	.65	.64	.60	.62	.74	.83	.70
Texas.....	.77	.68	.67	.63	.67	.72	.72	.73	.71	.76	.70	.66	.84	.84	.98
Arkansas.....	.70	.57	.55	.50	.49	.56	.60	.65	.65	.64	.62	.60	.80	1.02	.88
Tennessee.....	.56	.54	.52	.47	.47	.51	.53	.53	.53	.52	.50	.50	.60	.68	.83
West Virginia.....	.74	.65	.60	.57	.57	.62	.63	.68	.62	.60	.59	.55	.75	.79	.92
Kentucky.....	.61	.60	.58	.53	.55	.59	.62	.67	.60	.59	.60	.53	.72	.77	.86
Ohio.....	1.00	.90	.84	.78	.77	.85	.85	.83	.82	.85	.89	.83	1.00	1.05	1.13
Michigan.....	1.09	.97	.86	.76	.79	.93	.88	.88	.90	.92	.96	.82	1.10	1.17	1.30
Indiana.....	.92	.84	.77	.74	.73	.81	.76	.78	.82	.80	.78	.69	.95	1.01	1.06
Illinois.....	1.05	.97	.91	.86	.84	.91	.88	.86	.84	.87	.90	.73	1.01	1.13	1.21
Wisconsin.....	1.14	1.06	.93	.84	.85	.96	.88	.87	.97	.95	.99	.79	1.00	1.15	1.28
Minnesota.....	1.31	1.18	1.01	1.00	.84	1.02	1.00	.98	1.00	.99	1.02	.94	1.07	1.18	1.35
Iowa.....	1.24	1.11	.99	.93	.88	1.00	.98	.95	.97	.97	.99	.80	1.01	1.13	1.19
Missouri.....	.79	.71	.67	.65	.62	.68	.76	.75	.80	.68	.70	.59	.73	1.02	1.07
Kansas.....	1.04	.98	.91	.79	.74	.85	.83	.78	.85	.87	.80	.72	.90	1.12	1.19
Nebraska.....	1.17	1.06	1.01	.80	.78	.93	.96	.94	1.00	.97	.91	.90	1.00	1.26	1.45
South Dakota.....	1.36	1.26	1.11	.96	.81	1.11	1.06	1.04	1.10	1.08	1.11	.92	1.08	.....	1.50
North Dakota.....	1.30	1.18	1.04	1.03	.94	1.13	1.20	1.04	1.10	1.08	1.11	.92	1.08	.....	1.50
Montana.....	1.39	1.41	1.32	1.12	1.19	1.29	1.35	1.45	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	1.44	1.33	1.19	1.08	1.14	1.18	1.25	1.12	1.10	1.10	1.14	1.19	1.16	.....	1.93
Colorado.....	1.17	1.12	1.05	.97	.89	1.00	1.10	1.05	1.12	1.10	1.14	1.19	1.16	.....	1.93
New Mexico.....	.93	.75	.76	.75	.78	.85	.87	1.00	1.00	.81	1.00	.56	.50	.....	.90
Arizona.....	1.13	1.21	1.12	1.01	.89	1.02	1.15	1.20	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	1.28	1.22	1.10	.90	.92	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.10	1.14	1.10	1.12	1.40	.....	1.63
Nevada.....	1.36	1.27	1.19	.93	.98	1.14	1.17	1.18	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50
Idaho.....	1.26	1.21	1.14	.92	.93	1.14	1.18	1.45	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	1.29	1.17	1.07	.80	.88	1.08	1.38	1.27	1.15	1.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	1.13	1.00	.93	.72	.76	.96	1.05	1.03	.98	.95	1.00	1.08	1.15	.....	1.40
California.....	1.20	1.10	1.03	.89	.97	1.05	1.17	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.29	1.23	1.30	1.50	1.72
Oklahoma.....	.93	.87	.81	.59	.66	.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	.84	.69	.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	.89	.77	.72	.62	.63	.69	.67	.68	.67	.67	.67	.59	.78	1.02	1.08

TABLE 8.—*Difference between farm wages without board and farm wages with board, per month, for year or season, by years and by States and Territories.*

[Wages in dollars and cents. In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1902.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
Maine.....	8.57	8.58	8.45	8.97	7.56	8.19	7.50	7.50	7.44	7.09	8.60	7.17	9.46	9.75	9.56
New Hampshire.....	13.10	9.74	9.41	11.26	9.65	9.76	7.50	7.55	7.38	7.05	8.53	7.45	10.32	10.50	10.26
Vermont.....	10.05	8.75	8.38	9.43	6.79	7.35	7.22	7.45	6.85	6.80	7.57	7.50	10.30	11.00	11.84
Massachusetts.....	13.86	12.93	12.90	12.91	11.97	12.60	11.70	11.50	11.50	10.90	12.41	9.67	11.62	13.79	16.58
Rhode Island.....	10.98	12.21	11.77	10.81	10.77	11.44	11.25	11.20	10.25	10.80	10.75	9.75	11.00	12.25	13.90
Connecticut.....	11.27	12.76	11.88	13.23	12.23	14.11	9.88	9.67	10.23	10.47	10.53	9.06	9.75	12.25	12.71
New York.....	8.08	7.36	7.26	7.50	7.55	7.73	8.05	7.80	7.83	7.48	8.25	7.42	9.34	10.64	10.25
New Jersey.....	10.47	10.11	10.00	10.26	9.56	10.09	8.75	9.10	7.60	9.50	10.05	8.69	13.93	13.09	13.29
Pennsylvania.....	9.52	8.39	8.12	8.27	8.29	8.65	8.00	8.20	7.74	8.40	8.67	8.46	9.79	10.63	11.07
Delaware.....	7.74	6.57	6.53	7.19	7.46	7.31	6.75	6.20	5.75	5.70	5.70	7.50	8.66	9.00	11.68
Maryland.....	7.04	6.39	6.39	6.48	6.50	6.53	6.17	6.42	6.64	6.70	6.45	5.05	8.60	9.55	7.60
Virginia.....	5.21	4.39	4.34	4.56	4.49	4.56	5.83	4.74	9.07	4.61	4.73	3.34	5.63	5.63	5.46
North Carolina.....	4.18	3.83	3.79	3.79	3.78	3.94	4.52	4.03	4.41	3.94	4.06	3.53	4.64	4.85	5.31
South Carolina.....	3.42	2.72	2.71	2.98	2.85	3.04	4.10	3.48	4.25	3.75	4.00	3.59	4.65	4.20	4.34
Georgia.....	4.06	3.33	3.29	3.21	3.41	3.55	4.50	4.76	3.79	3.74	4.16	3.35	5.61	5.00	5.84
Florida.....	6.90	6.08	6.09	6.35	6.65	6.57	6.40	6.76	6.67	6.43	6.44	5.07	4.75	5.19	5.83
Alabama.....	4.19	3.93	3.67	3.91	3.69	3.93	4.58	4.15	4.10	3.90	4.06	4.90	4.20	4.67	3.60
Mississippi.....	4.11	3.90	3.89	3.72	3.61	3.76	4.94	4.88	4.94	4.60	5.01	4.03	5.15	5.90	5.14
Louisiana.....	5.41	4.58	4.55	4.59	4.37	4.52	4.42	4.19	4.25	4.79	5.51	5.13	6.20	8.75	8.08
Texas.....	5.59	5.04	4.97	5.30	5.19	5.38	5.75	6.55	6.60	5.15	6.17	6.78	6.13	5.62	6.28
Arkansas.....	5.25	4.55	4.50	4.58	5.10	5.30	5.80	5.85	5.84	5.08	6.25	5.81	7.50	8.65	8.41
Tennessee.....	4.22	3.88	3.81	3.90	3.74	3.92	4.30	4.11	4.00	4.14	4.26	4.04	5.20	5.81	6.42
West Virginia.....	7.10	6.30	6.15	6.28	6.11	6.24	6.75	6.60	6.49	6.60	6.70	6.04	7.65	7.52	8.88
Kentucky.....	4.74	4.40	4.31	4.55	4.48	4.69	5.10	5.15	5.18	5.11	6.45	5.17	6.12	6.27	6.58
Ohio.....	7.36	6.87	6.53	6.41	6.31	6.59	7.03	7.00	7.21	7.50	8.25	7.38	7.72	9.61	9.50
Michigan.....	7.72	7.17	6.74	6.71	7.04	7.59	8.00	8.05	8.20	7.86	8.49	8.24	9.76	10.98	10.78
Indiana.....	6.86	6.42	6.09	6.09	5.83	6.18	7.75	7.47	7.20	6.90	7.49	7.44	8.06	8.39	8.99
Illinois.....	6.74	6.58	6.40	6.56	6.54	6.71	7.75	6.90	7.20	6.90	6.77	7.60	8.33	9.63	9.82
Wisconsin.....	8.61	8.48	7.97	8.33	8.22	8.38	8.25	7.60	7.85	6.76	8.31	7.26	9.05	11.61	10.97
Minnesota.....	10.32	9.48	8.76	9.38	8.79	9.03	8.40	8.00	8.07	8.75	8.61	8.93	9.80	10.67	10.55
Iowa.....	8.17	7.77	7.20	7.37	7.39	7.70	8.45	8.41	8.26	8.33	8.26	8.19	8.24	10.52	9.47
Missouri.....	6.19	5.87	5.66	5.61	5.66	6.01	6.30	6.25	6.80	6.85	8.44	5.75	6.25	8.09	8.67
Kansas.....	8.18	7.78	7.34	7.68	7.24	7.73	8.00	7.70	8.20	8.70	7.98	7.39	8.55	10.58	11.22
Nebraska.....	9.51	8.83	8.00	7.41	7.74	8.31	8.95	8.80	8.41	8.50	8.25	8.18	9.25	14.07	13.73
South Dakota.....	10.97	10.17	9.32	8.76	8.00	8.93	8.75	7.65	7.64	7.95	.....	11.99	12.00	.....	10.20
North Dakota.....	11.54	11.02	10.62	10.40	10.36	11.01	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	13.04	10.66	10.63	12.22	11.86	13.08	11.50	12.70	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	11.87	12.90	12.32	10.74	13.70	12.55	11.00	11.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	11.91	11.13	10.74	10.36	11.45	11.76	11.00	12.75	13.00	11.75	9.42	15.00	17.36	.....	25.38
New Mexico.....	10.78	6.77	7.28	9.94	8.02	8.71	9.82	9.67	10.50	11.25	.....	8.30	8.50	.....	8.50
Arizona.....	10.66	10.03	10.43	10.11	10.37	12.76	11.00	11.50	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	8.54	8.71	8.56	8.81	8.82	8.64	11.20	11.30	11.20	9.00	.....	8.37	10.17	.....	18.39
Nevada.....	12.11	13.34	15.09	13.04	12.88	12.75	12.00	12.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	11.99	11.26	10.88	10.77	10.68	10.48	12.00	12.75	12.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	12.19	11.71	10.71	10.73	10.58	11.32	12.50	12.60	10.20	12.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	11.22	8.34	7.84	7.25	8.32	8.59	11.25	9.60	9.56	12.75	8.75	11.59	12.58	.....	13.22
California.....	11.52	11.23	11.07	11.94	12.22	11.88	12.00	13.10	10.41	13.75	14.80	14.73	15.90	17.69	15.36
Oklahoma.....	7.60	7.86	7.19	6.40	6.71	6.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	6.71	6.41	6.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	5.74	6.16	5.95	5.67	5.58	5.81	6.06	5.88	5.88	5.63	6.53	5.99	7.15	9.37	9.42

TABLE 9.—*Difference between farm wages without board and farm wages with board, per day in harvest, by years and by States and Territories.*

[In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1902.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Maine	32	33	34	31	28	26	40	35	35	39	30	33	50	52	46
New Hampshire.....	42	39	40	39	39	35	39	34	30	33	36	29	42	42	46
Vermont.....	41	33	32	35	30	30	37	31	30	38	40	32	43	46	47
Massachusetts.....	41	41	38	40	40	40	45	42	42	39	40	50	40	42	49
Rhode Island.....	36	36	37	37	41	42	44	40	40	35	30	35	50	62	52
Connecticut.....	48	36	37	41	40	40	37	32	30	32	32	35	53	50	53
New York.....	33	30	29	30	28	29	40	42	43	46	42	35	50	54	49
New Jersey.....	33	32	32	27	38	40	40	39	38	39	35	25	53	54	30
Pennsylvania.....	37	31	31	28	30	30	37	37	38	45	43	34	50	50	52
Delaware.....	22	22	23	26	21	26	30	25	30	36	35	37	42	37	47
Maryland.....	24	24	23	27	27	27	30	32	31	36	37	31	47	49	32
Virginia.....	23	21	21	19	22	23	26	26	20	27	28	20	27	35	25
North Carolina.....	18	15	15	19	15	15	22	20	21	33	25	23	17	33	36
South Carolina.....	11	9	10	13	11	12	19	15	23	23	30	21	16	25	32
Georgia.....	15	15	15	15	13	14	20	21	22	24	30	37	30	34	42
Florida.....	26	23	22	21	22	23	21	24	26	20	32	29	28	38	29
Alabama.....	18	16	15	18	11	15	22	27	25	23	25	19	25	29	23
Mississippi.....	20	20	21	13	12	13	30	25	24	21	28	15	40	29	51
Louisiana.....	25	18	19	17	15	16	23	22	20	20	25	26	25	41	46
Texas.....	25	23	22	21	17	18	20	27	27	28	31	36	32	32	33
Arkansas.....	26	24	24	16	17	20	21	32	33	27	32	30	25	27	55
Tennessee.....	22	18	19	20	14	15	25	24	27	24	30	30	42	51	47
West Virginia.....	28	28	28	26	21	22	25	30	28	28	30	31	35	49	47
Kentucky.....	24	23	23	26	21	23	40	32	28	34	36	34	33	45	40
Ohio.....	30	25	27	24	22	23	31	30	33	35	38	34	45	43	47
Michigan.....	35	29	29	27	26	29	40	40	40	33	37	47	50	51	48
Indiana.....	31	25	26	25	22	24	30	30	32	30	31	40	45	39	47
Illinois.....	26	27	27	27	25	27	32	31	35	40	37	34	37	40	50
Wisconsin.....	35	33	31	29	27	29	37	34	36	32	40	41	48	49	53
Minnesota.....	39	36	35	26	29	31	45	44	45	40	45	38	52	54	41
Iowa.....	33	28	31	28	30	31	35	21	35	39	44	9	47	61	50
Missouri.....	27	25	25	25	22	23	35	25	30	32	36	30	32	46	43
Kansas.....	33	28	26	25	28	29	34	31	35	39	35	38	40	45	49
Nebraska.....	40	35	34	25	27	33	33	38	38	43	38	51	42	41	50
South Dakota.....	51	43	41	32	32	35	50	48	48	38	46	.....	47	.....	50
North Dakota.....	49	50	49	38	35	38	55	48	48	38	46	.....	47	.....	50
Montana.....	47	57	57	47	48	43	45	50	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	83	49	44	32	38	36	45	45	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	47	43	44	40	45	46	43	44	52	55	41	53	83	.....	130
New Mexico.....	41	24	28	24	30	32	30	30	31	43	25	33	45	.....	38
Arizona.....	32	40	30	28	44	37	50	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	40	28	28	29	25	26	37	43	42	39	44	39	45	.....	93
Nevada.....	54	55	49	47	58	55	42	30	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	42	38	36	30	24	20	45	50	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	43	37	34	31	35	37	53	43	50	55	.....	54	40	.....	75
Oregon.....	39	35	33	27	33	37	45	45	49	45	42	48	39	.....	60
California.....	31	33	35	39	42	39	55	35	40	40	44	51	50	78	50
Oklahoma.....	32	31	31	21	23	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	31	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	19	25	25	22	20	21	28	28	29	30	33	30	35	46	46

TABLE 10.—*Difference between farm wages without board and farm wages with board, per day, ordinary labor, by years and by States and Territories.*

[In currency for 1866, 1869, and 1875.]

States and Territories.	1902.	1899.	1898.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1890.	1888.	1885.	1882.	1879.	1875.	1869.	1866.
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Maine	28	34	33	30	25	25	32	32	33	31	27	25	41	43	31
New Hampshire	41	36	28	30	28	29	32	35	32	35	33	24	38	38	41
Vermont	38	30	30	31	14	21	29	27	26	27	30	27	40	48	44
Massachusetts	44	41	41	37	34	33	44	45	42	50	37	30	32	55	45
Rhode Island	38	38	39	38	36	37	44	43	40	31	28	50	44	55	50
Connecticut	40	40	38	35	34	35	41	37	33	32	32	62	34	50	46
New York	33	28	29	28	27	28	32	33	31	33	36	24	42	45	52
New Jersey	32	31	31	31	32	32	32	33	33	34	35	31	45	48	48
Pennsylvania	35	31	29	26	26	28	29	28	28	30	35	33	42	39	49
Delaware	28	26	26	19	18	21	20	22	25	22	30	25	34	35	37
Maryland	26	26	26	23	25	25	24	26	26	31	28	27	35	43	35
Virginia	21	20	20	17	19	19	22	23	22	22	22	19	27	25	25
North Carolina	16	14	14	13	11	12	18	16	16	20	22	17	21	25	22
South Carolina	10	9	8	12	6	8	17	18	22	15	20	12	16	20	24
Georgia	14	13	12	11	11	11	20	23	25	19	21	14	23	23	29
Florida	27	23	22	20	17	16	24	24	25	25	20	23	23	24	26
Alabama	18	14	14	12	10	11	20	19	19	21	21	19	22	25	23
Mississippi	18	17	17	9	10	12	24	19	20	20	20	23	27	20	45
Louisiana	19	18	19	14	16	18	22	21	20	18	20	23	26	61	38
Texas	23	22	22	18	17	18	26	24	24	22	23	26	30	32	33
Arkansas	23	21	21	14	14	17	27	28	28	25	26	26	30	34	46
Tennessee	18	17	15	13	13	13	18	18	21	19	22	19	35	37	32
West Virginia	28	25	26	23	20	20	27	22	23	23	23	25	30	35	39
Kentucky	21	18	18	15	16	17	23	21	22	25	27	24	31	33	35
Ohio	29	26	25	22	21	22	25	22	25	26	30	17	35	39	41
Michigan	33	29	29	24	25	26	32	31	30	36	34	34	45	49	48
Indiana	26	23	24	21	19	20	30	27	28	28	30	21	35	35	39
Illinois	27	26	25	21	22	23	26	27	28	27	29	28	36	37	41
Wisconsin	36	33	31	27	26	28	42	39	25	25	34	33	42	41	50
Minnesota	37	37	35	29	25	24	40	30	30	26	35	33	43	46	40
Iowa	33	29	28	24	29	29	27	28	30	34	35	32	37	39	43
Missouri	25	23	23	20	20	21	17	16	14	27	30	8	34	42	37
Kansas	31	29	29	23	23	25	32	32	32	33	32	33	40	44	46
Nebraska	37	34	30	22	25	27	30	34	37	38	30	39	43	36	48
South Dakota	49	43	38	26	30	31	39	36	25	23	39	42	54	.....	50
North Dakota	48	47	45	38	33	33	40	30	20	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	47	57	54	47	45	47	30	20	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	76	48	45	33	34	38	30	33	40	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	48	41	41	37	37	39	40	38	48	45	49	64	59	.....	136
New Mexico	40	37	34	22	19	26	38	35	35	44	28	25	35	.....	10
Arizona	40	36	38	35	25	35	35	38	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	33	26	29	28	22	32	32	38	32	38	47	34	40	.....	64
Nevada	49	54	48	60	46	46	43	45	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Idaho	55	47	43	38	38	40	42	18	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	52	45	39	34	33	43	32	33	30	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	43	35	31	28	30	33	50	35	37	35	33	36	32	.....	35
California	42	41	39	40	41	42	43	40	42	42	42	42	54	63	54
Oklahoma	30	25	24	12	25	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory	30	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	24	24	24	19	18	20	25	24	25	24	26	22	30	39	41

SPECIAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING FARM LABOR.

Some of the leading influences that affect farm labor as to its continuity or its compensation are explained below.

WINTER AND SUMMER SUSPENSION OF WORK FOR CROPS.

In nearly the whole of the continental area of the United States, farming that is limited to production of local open field crops must have considerable periods of unoccupied time in the year. The cultivation and the harvesting of fruits and vegetables must be almost wholly between the frosts of spring and the frosts of fall. Although some preparation in plowing and otherwise can be made to fill a little time before the growing season, and the final harvesting of hardy products can be protracted in the fall, there will be three or four months, in the northern tier of States, in which field work essentially ceases. The suspension of field work for cold weather is lessened as one goes south, but it does not wholly disappear, except in a very limited part with semitropical climate. It occurs toward the south that a period of enforced inaction is likely to occur in the summer. Vegetation in active growth earlier than along the northern border seeks rest for itself in the hot months—the months when, after laying by the corn and the cotton, the cultivator must leave them to mature. This period will be some two months, varying with the locality and permanent or transient climatic conditions. It will usually include the month of August, but it is not uniform from year to year in its commencement in July or its close in September. During this period general farm work is liable to be limited to the daily care of the farm stock, active farming being maintained simply by those who give attention to some special form of farming that gives occupation for the time of rest from the great field crops. South of the Ohio River plowing can sometimes be done in any winter month, and to a fuller extent as the Gulf is approached, till a region is reached where, with truck gardening, there need be no full cessation of farm work during the year. In general, however, at the South there are two periods of stagnation in farm labor—four to eight weeks, usually covering August, and two to eight weeks in winter, covering the week from Christmas to New Year. Relaxation of active farming in the year approaches an equality in the Lake States and the upper part of the Gulf States. In the days of slavery Christmas week was the week of freedom, with the least possible amount of labor laid on anyone. The season and the memory of old custom combine to make this time of shortest days almost a complete break, in sections where slavery prevailed, in the continuity of farm work. It can readily be seen that hiring by the year will be extremely rare, or that the rate must be low if allowance is made for the periods of idle time.

Another fact has great influence both at the North and at the South in determining the time in labor contracts. Adept, earnest workers can earn more in gathering crops by the measure than employers can afford to pay upon an ordinary time basis. In the corn belt of the North the farm laborer often prefers to hire by the month only until the corn crop is mature, when he gathers it by the bushel or cuts the growth by the shock. In like manner and almost without exception, in cotton districts, those who work by the month do so only during the growth of the cotton plant, holding themselves free for picking the lint by the hundred pounds.

Climate, with its influence as to fuel and housing, has a great influence as to needs of clothing. Along the Canadian border a large outlay of labor is necessary to provide clothing: along the Gulf of Mexico a relatively moderate effort suffices to meet vital necessities.

As the farms become adapted to some diversity of crops, the period that can be used in plowing and in harvesting is greatly extended; but even on farms once wooded but cleared, in the old States, there must be months of inevitable waiting unless there be stock interests large enough to occupy attention. The few who have such interests can give some employment to neighbors of smaller means.

Dairying distinctly modifies farm wages by occupation throughout the year. The possibility of diversity of crops, quite limited at the extreme North by the suspension of growth for winter, is greatly expanded as one goes southward, especially in spots favored in soil and relations to market for following opportunities to supply miscellaneous vegetable products. Even in regions most favored by nature only those of natural tact, forethought, and capital can arrange for anything like steady occupation through the year in tillage and its direct products, and under the most favorable circumstances the amount of work needed varies greatly according to the stage of vegetation. A few can be kept busy in preparing the ground and in planting, but for a few days at the strawberry harvest, the first of the large crops of the year, all available pickers, without regard to age or sex, are utilized. The special demand is repeated less urgently with tomato and melon crops, and at the final clearing up of the fall root crops. A corn farm of the Middle West would give a little more extended employment than a wheat farm. A winter-wheat farm varies from a spring-wheat farm in the periods of active labor, one being sown in the fall, the other in the spring. Upon some tobacco farms, as in Kentucky, there is a possibility of work all the year, as the tobacco is cured and handled by the farmer: but some tobacco farmers, as in parts of New York, sell the tobacco in the bundle without extended labor.

A great cotton farm of the extreme South can occasionally make employment most of the year, since plowing for the new crop can

begin as soon as belated picking is completed. In ordinary experience there will be considerable intervals, when no work is required in the cotton fields. The plant is undisturbed from the time when it completely shades the ground till picking begins, that is, for six or eight weeks, beginning near the middle of July. Then follows a full employment of young and old, male and female, in a picking time of variable length, but usually mostly done within four months.

The one-crop farmer, whether raising wheat at the extreme North or on the Pacific coast, raising corn in the so-called corn belt of the upper Mississippi Valley, or cotton, rice, or sugar at the South, has urgent call for his own work and for helpers at special seasons, between which he has need for the diversity of mixed farming, care of stock or woodland, or other employment upon his own premises or those of his neighbors for occupation.

The able-bodied, industrious man desirous of employing his full vigor continuously finds a limitation in the average condition of farming. Seedtime and harvest make busy times in their respective periods, but wherever the frosts of winter or the drought of summer suspend the activity of vegetation there will be an interval in the work of the cultivator.

It may be seriously questioned whether this variable period of lowest activity on the farm, especially when in contrast with the greater steadiness of employment in various manufacturing, commercial, or building enterprises, does not constitute the greatest difficulty in procuring help upon the farm.

SOURCE OF PRINCIPAL FARM INCOME.

The employment of help upon farms varies in large part according to the leading product yielding income. A table^a is here presented, indicating the prominent income products of the various States. This table and the table based upon it, showing the relative rank of a score of States prominent under such head, must be used suggestively only.

^aFrom Abstract of the Twelfth Census, 1900, p. 230.

TABLE 11.—*Prominent income products of the various States.*

States and Territories.	Per cent of farms deriving principal income from—									
	Hay and grain.	Vegetables.	Fruits.	Live stock.	Dairy produce.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Rice.	Sugar.	Flowers and plants.
Maine.....	12.6	8.9	0.9	25.4	29.4					0.1
New Hampshire.....	12.1	5.1	1.5	26.0	33.4	0.1			(a)	.2
Vermont.....	7.6	2.1	.6	22.1	50.5	.1			0.1	.1
Massachusetts.....	8.7	8.3	3.4	21.7	39.5	1.7				1.6
Rhode Island.....	5.4	10.4	1.2	39.8	26.7					2.0
Connecticut.....	7.1	6.8	2.1	26.1	30.8	7.3				.6
New York.....	12.0	7.5	4.6	16.8	29.8	.5			(a)	.4
New Jersey.....	7.8	20.3	7.8	27.5	17.2	(a)				1.4
Pennsylvania.....	13.8	3.1	1.6	33.9	14.5	.9			(a)	.3
Delaware.....	22.0	7.1	5.0	30.5	5.6	(a)			(a)	.2
Maryland.....	22.7	10.3	3.7	25.9	6.6	6.6			(a)	.3
District of Columbia.....	1.1	44.6	2.2	2.2	27.9					12.3
Virginia.....	22.3	5.4	1.1	24.5	1.0	11.6	0.6		(a)	(a)
North Carolina.....	19.9	1.7	1.0	10.5	.4	10.1	21.8	0.2	(a)	(a)
South Carolina.....	6.1	1.5	.1	2.2	.3	1.3	72.6	.8	(a)	(a)
Georgia.....	8.0	1.5	.3	4.8	.6	.1	71.6	.3	.1	(a)
Florida.....	4.2	11.3	6.8	12.6	4.5	.4	22.5	.2	.2	(a)
Alabama.....	4.8	1.1	.2	5.8	3.4	(a)	63.6	(a)	.1	(a)
Mississippi.....	3.1	1.1	.2	4.1	1.4	(a)	73.9	(a)	(a)	(a)
Louisiana.....	5.2	2.2	.5	6.2	1.4	.1	68.5	2.4	3.3	(a)
Texas.....	7.4	1.2	.3	12.1	1.3	.1	64.9	.1	.1	(a)
Arkansas.....	8.6	1.4	1.2	17.2	5.7	(a)	39.7		(a)	(a)
Tennessee.....	27.9	1.2	.6	29.2	.8	2.7	12.5		(a)	(a)
West Virginia.....	24.1	1.3	1.5	39.0	2.0	.4			(a)	(a)
Kentucky.....	22.8	1.8	.8	33.5	1.0	15.1	.1		(a)	(a)
Ohio.....	29.2	2.6	1.8	41.0	4.6	2.3			(a)	.2
Michigan.....	19.0	4.6	2.6	34.0	7.0				.3	.1
Indiana.....	32.5	1.8	.8	48.6	2.9	.4			(a)	.1
Illinois.....	40.5	2.5	.9	43.0	5.9	.1			(a)	.2
Wisconsin.....	19.7	3.7	.4	34.8	14.9	1.9			(a)	.1
Minnesota.....	67.1	2.6	.3	12.6	6.0	(a)			(a)	(a)
Iowa.....	32.0	.9	.4	58.5	3.4	(a)			(a)	(a)
Missouri.....	26.9	1.5	.9	53.2	2.1	.1	.8		(a)	.1
Kansas.....	43.8	1.3	.6	45.8	3.1	(a)	(a)		.1	(a)
Nebraska.....	49.0	.8	.2	44.4	2.3				.1	(a)
South Dakota.....	68.3	.5		24.4	3.7					(a)
North Dakota.....	88.4	.3		6.7	2.6					(a)
Montana.....	28.8	4.6	.6	45.2	8.6					.1
Wyoming.....	20.1	2.1		62.2	8.0					
Colorado.....	28.6	9.6	2.6	35.5	15.7				.2	.2
New Mexico.....	39.6	3.5	2.8	33.2	5.5				(a)	(a)
Arizona.....	35.3	5.2	1.6	40.3	8.1				.1	(a)
Utah.....	35.4	3.7	2.1	28.1	9.4				2.3	.1
Nevada.....	29.4	6.1	.8	44.2	10.4					
Idaho.....	35.1	4.5	1.7	28.9	11.4					(a)
Washington.....	31.3	5.2	3.2	22.9	13.5				(a)	.1
Oregon.....	27.1	4.7	3.0	28.5	10.5				(a)	.1
California.....	26.3	4.2	25.5	21.3	12.0	(a)			.5	.3
Oklahoma.....	46.3	.9	.3	23.8	5.2	(a)	10.5		.1	(a)
Indian Territory.....	32.9	1.1	.3	22.4	.9	(a)	38.9		.1	(a)
United States.....	23.0	2.7	1.4	27.3	6.2	1.9	18.7	.1	.1	.1

a Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Prominent rank in per cent of farms of specified principal source of income.

Rank.	Hay and grain.	Vegetables.	Fruits.	Live stock.	Dairy.	Tobacco.	Cotton.
1.	N. Dak.	D. C.	Cal.	Wyo.	Vt.	Ky.	Miss.
2.	S. Dak.	N. J.	N. J.	Iowa	Mass.	Va.	S. C.
3.	Minn.	Fla.	Fla.	Mo.	N. H.	N. C.	Ga.
4.	Nebr.	R. I.	Del.	Ind.	Conn.	Conn.	La.
5.	Okla.	Md.	N. Y.	Kans.	Me.	Md.	Tex.
6.	Kans.	Colo.	Md.	Mont.	N. Y.	Tenn.	Ala.
7.	Ill.	Me.	Mass.	Nebr.	D. C.	Ohio.	Ark.
8.	N. Mex.	Mass.	Wash.	Nev.	R. I.	Wis.	Ind. T.
9.	Utah	N. Y.	Oreg.	Ill.	N. J.	Mass.	Fla.
10.	Ariz.	Del.	N. Mex.	Ohio.	Colo.	S. C.	N. C.
11.	Idaho	Conn.	Colo. ^a	Ariz.	Wis.		Tenn.
12.	Ind. T.	Nev.	Mich. ^a	R. I.	Pa.		Okla.
13.	Ind.	Va.	D. C.	W. Va.	Wash.		
14.	Iowa	Ariz.	Conn. ^b	Colo.	Cal.		
15.	Wash.	Wash.	Utah ^b	Wis.	Idaho		
16.	Nev.	N. H.	Mich.	Ohio	Oreg.		
17.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Idaho	Pa.	Nev.		
18.	Mont.	Mont.	Pa. ^c	Ky.	Utah		
19.	Colo.	Mich.	Ariz. ^c	N. Mex.	Mont.		
20.	Tenn.	Idaho.	{W. Va. ^d N. H. ^d }	Del.	Ariz.		

^a Each 2.6 per cent.

^b Each 2.1 per cent.

^c Each 1.6 per cent.

^d Each 1.5 per cent.

The percentages shown in the above table are not for the share of the specific agricultural product of the State, but for the proportion of farms reporting such product. A small farm counts as much as a large one in the table, though its contribution to the food supply or to commercial purposes may be insignificant. The table will help one to understand the localization of conditions of employment which pertain to those forms of labor peculiarly essential in each case. In ratio of farms with hay and grain combined as the chief source of income, North Dakota will be seen to be far in the lead, nearly nine-tenths of the farms being under that head. South Dakota and Minnesota have each over half the farms with hay and grain as principal income product. Nebraska falls just below half. In these and other States of prominent rank in hay and grain it is plain that plowing, seeding, and harvesting, with thrashing, must be the important elements of farm work. This is emphasized by comparison with the live-stock and dairy columns.

The low rank of the Dakotas and Minnesota in these columns points to their predominant product of grain.

As the rank in ratio of farms reported as productive of income from hay and grain goes down, two elements of change in farm work are suggested by comparison of columns, viz, a more diversified farming appears and live-stock and dairy products make such modification of hay and grain production as to affect farm labor distinctly. If we go back of the tables and learn what item gives prominence to those highest in ratio of hay and grain farms we shall find that spring wheat is the prominent element. The owner of a small farm can sow more grain than he can harvest without help, and his great need of help will be for a couple of weeks in cutting the grain, and as for as many days,

perhaps, in thrashing. During the rest of the year he will have leisure unless he has something besides his wheat crop to occupy his attention. All States have an interest in hay and grain, which is relatively small in most of the States bordering the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, with Vermont, Pennsylvania, and Arkansas, somewhat inland. It can be seen by the census table, however, that while but little more than one-eighth of the farms of Pennsylvania have a prominent revenue from hay and grain, the ratio of Pennsylvania, leading most of the Coast States from Maine to Texas, inclusive, is exceeded by the ratios of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, the latter being barely short of one-fifth in the ratio of its hay and grain income producing farms, while the other three exceed one-fifth.

It will be seen that Wyoming, Iowa, and Missouri have each more than half their farms with live stock as a prominent source of income. The column may be examined to advantage without recapitulating further. The column of ratio of dairy-income farms is closely related to the live-stock column, but some striking differences are manifest. The dairy farms of Vermont producing principal income exceed one-half of all in the State, and the ratio is relatively high in all other New England States and in New York. Adopting the grouping of the census reports, the North Atlantic States show a ratio above one-fourth. The Western States as a whole have a ratio just exceeding one-ninth, the North Central less than one-twentieth, the South Central barely over one-fiftieth, and the South Atlantic about one-eightieth. Referring to the column for vegetables, it is evident that for whole States or Territories, vegetables, important as they are, have not given farms conspicuous income, except in the District of Columbia, where the ratio is nearly one-half; New Jersey over one-fifth; Florida, Rhode Island, and Maryland, one closely succeeding the other, a little more than one-tenth, followed successively by Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and Delaware—the latter about one-fourteenth. The column of fruits is closely related in the economy of food and of labor to the column of vegetables, California leading by far with over one-fourth of its principal income-producing farms, followed at a long interval by New Jersey, Florida, Delaware, and New York, successively, the latter with a ratio of less than one-twentieth. Tobacco is reported as a prominent source of income from Kentucky, with over one-seventh of the farms; Virginia over one-ninth; North Carolina over one-tenth; Connecticut just over one-fourteenth; and Maryland just over one-sixteenth, below which the fraction becomes small when the product has been averaged for a State, important as it may be in some counties.

Cotton is familiar to the public mind as dominating methods of farm labor where it is a prominent product, and it is sufficient to direct attention to the column representing the rank of the States in ratio of

farms of principal income from cotton. By reference to the principal table it will be seen that Mississippi, with a ratio approaching three-fourths, and all other Gulf States, except Florida, have over one-half of the farms reporting cotton as principal source of income. South Carolina is closely second to Mississippi; Florida has over one-fifth. The northern tier of prominent cotton-producing States are in the following order: Arkansas near two-fifths, closely followed by Indian Territory; next North Carolina, just less than Florida; Tennessee, one-eighth; Oklahoma, barely over one-tenth.

The cultivation of rice is large in Louisiana as compared with other States, but it is small as compared with other products of the same State. It has a marked local influence in counties of South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Texas.

The cultivation of sugar cane has its maximum in Louisiana, but it is only more important than rice in its ratio of principal income-producing farms. It has local consequence in Texas and Florida. The comparative prominence of Utah in sugar is due to the sugar beet, which has also a local influence in counties of Michigan, California, Colorado, and other States.

The ratio of farms producing principal incomes from flowers and plants or from nursery products is small in most cases as averaged for States, though the effect is felt very clearly near great cities for flowers and plants in particular. The ratio for the District of Columbia is high, over one-eighth, but it must be remembered that the District of Columbia is essentially synonymous with the city of Washington. While its total suburban farm interest is small, it shows large percentages in the vegetable, dairy, and flower columns, because almost the entire farm income comes from supplying the market demands of the local population.

The miscellaneous column is suggestive of a diversified farming, including income-producing farms on which no one of the unspecified products reached a large per cent; and yet it must be remembered that a high per cent for a State whose total agricultural product is relatively small may have less effect upon labor than a low per cent for a State whose total agricultural product is great. This is well illustrated in the case of the District of Columbia and its dairy farms. Vermont alone of all the States reports a higher per cent of prominent income-producing dairy farms than the District of Columbia, yet the total number of farms in the latter is but 269—not one one-thousandth as many as reported in Ohio, in which employers and employed have vastly greater interests, though the per cent of total income-producing farms is smaller.

That these tables must be used suggestively and not as the basis of absolute deductions needs continued emphasis. Behind the facts which they represent are various modifying facts that must affect their influence upon opinion and action. Such tables have great value within

the proper limitations of their use, and point toward a correct knowledge of the elements involved in wages.

It should be remembered that particular interests are very prominent in parts of States, and insignificant or wanting in other parts. Thus the tobacco of Massachusetts is chiefly reported from two counties, and that of Wisconsin from six counties. Within a hundred miles of Chicago are counties of Illinois where as many cows are kept as the land will maintain, but the large dairy interests of the northern counties do not prevent a low average for the State.

The trucking interest, rapidly growing in national importance, does not show over 10 per cent of the farms as deriving prominent income from it in any more than five States or Territories. Here the District of Columbia has the highest per cent for reasons already indicated; New Jersey, Florida, Rhode Island, and Maryland show prominently. The commercial vegetable product of Florida and of Maryland is from part of the counties.

If an area larger than Rhode Island were to be selected in New York adjacent to the city of that name, its per cent would exceed that of Rhode Island. The same remark would apply to a district adjacent to Norfolk, Va., from which shipments are daily made to northern cities, and, with some modification, to areas of North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Colorado, and other States.

Every one of these districts of importance for tobacco, for the dairy, or for trucking develops special requirements for labor and special adjustments of compensation more or less perplexing in seeking averages according as they harmonize with other pursuits in the same State.

THE CHARACTER OF AVAILABLE HELP.

MIGRATION, IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION, AND INTERMIGRATION.

Though the white race was so recently wholly foreign to the United States, those born in the United States take rank as natives and count all born outside of the United States as foreigners. The conditions of labor in the different States are greatly affected by the inflow of foreigners, never greater than during the current year, by the emigration from older States to western lands, and by intermigration, where considerable movements of minor sort, as compared with the great westward tendency, have taken place.

The immigration of the present year does not seem to relieve the scarcity of farm labor directly. The enormous enterprises in progress for steam and trolley railroads and the waterworks for cities absorb many thousands of fresh arrivals. The great railroads are not only extending lines; betterments in relaying tracks, straightening curves, erecting buildings, and abolishing grade crossings now in progress upon some of the great lines require many men. The enormous reservoirs in progress for increasing the water supply of Boston and of New York are examples of municipal works prominent in their

demand for men. Mines and factories, though subject to interruptions, absorb many of the newcomers.

The rural immigrants from central and northern Europe are accustomed to the use of draft animals, and know something about handling them. Many Italians and other immigrants from Mediterranean countries are unaccustomed to using horses, which limits the kind of service they can render. In the crowded districts of China and Japan men draw jinrikishas or carry sedan chairs, and do much of the work which in western countries is done by beasts of burden. To a limited extent similar conditions may be seen in our cities, where push carts and other vehicles are propelled by human power. In parts of New Jersey, and at certain other points in the country, as at Kenner, La., Denver, Colo., in California, and on Long Island, New York, the Italians are good help in gardening, fruit picking, and other manual labor. In the Pacific States Japanese and Chinese have a good reputation among gardeners and orchardists, but they can not handle the great teams or the engines that propel the massive farm plows, headers, and combined harvesters, nor can they ride to herd cattle on a ranch.

The untrained natives of our cities are hardly better with animals than Italians, Chinese, or Japanese. They are better equipped for learning how to handle animals, however, in that they have not to look back through so many generations for practical knowledge.

Migration to Oklahoma has lessened help in Kansas and in Arkansas. A peculiar feature of recent migration has been the movement to the Canadian wheat lands from Kansas and the States northward. There is a flow of Canadian French into New England, mostly absorbed in the factories, but partly occupied in farm work.

Germans and Scandinavians usually look to the possession of homes, and many of them go directly to the farming districts, attracted by the prospect of cheap lands and previous settlements of their own people.

In advance of railroads one might have seen in the spring processions of white-covered wagons westward bound. Not all this westward movement of the springtime remained to make new homes. If one had stood beside certain routes in the late months of the fall he would have seen wagons moving eastward, and investigation would have developed the identity of some with the movers of the previous spring. There was also a class of migrant croppers, most distinctly marked perhaps in the well-wooded and well-watered region between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Independence, Mo. These people were farmers in their way, but not landowners, and were not prepared for the subjection of new land with its delay, but there was plenty of land ready for immediate use for cultivation upon shares, and the family would stop for such opportunity and raise a crop. When the crop was out of the way the longing for visiting the home of their kindred seized them, and reloading their effects they turned eastward. Such movements were limited quite closely to lines along which wood and water were con-

venient. This peculiar migratory element was likely to repeat these movements like the migratory birds. It had a place in the labor of the time, working here and there a day or two in a place, where it raised crops when not busy with its own work, and it has not yet disappeared in the regions where it was prominent when the gold discoveries in California started such great caravans of wagoners toward the West.

The discovery of mineral oil in Pennsylvania and adjacent States drew thousands of workmen thither from all directions. It was a marked example of intermigration. A kindred case is current in the oil development of Texas. A great ebb and flow current of migration has been witnessed in the semiarid lands of Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska. Encouraged by the general conditions, confirmed sometimes by a good crop season, many undertook to cultivate lands or to raise stock where recurring drought defeated all their plans and discouraged all their hopes, leading to a general desertion of the districts. To an extent such agricultural attempts are renewed.

All these movements of population have a double effect upon the supply of labor. They affect the supply in the States or counties from which the people go and the supply in the State or county to which they go. Then there is the tramp, absorbed into the working forces more fully than in previous recent years, with some influence upon the labor supply, but an element as yet inadequately defined in our social adjustments.

THE NEGRO.

Of the male population of voting age the negroes constitute more than half in South Carolina and Mississippi and nearly half in all other Gulf States, except Texas, where they are less than one-fifth.

The ratio of negroes to the white population of the continental United States is nearly 1 to 8.8. In some of the Northern States the number of negroes is so small that even a local effect of their presence is not traceable. In North Dakota the ratio is but 1 to 1,116—not a perceptible factor in labor standards. Among the States having no slaves in 1860, only New Jersey has enough negro labor to affect general conditions, and it is therefore shown below with other States where negro labor has retained importance from early days. Between the northern extremes of Minnesota, with less than one negro in a thousand of the population, and New Jersey, with about one in twenty-seven, there are States containing counties with sufficient negro population to affect the local labor market. When these counties are not taken separately but are united with others in forming averages for their respective States there is not enough rural negro labor, resident and migratory, to make an important per cent, except in New Jersey. When one remembers that the greater part of the negro population of the North is in towns and cities doing service as barbers, waiters, cooks, and house servants, it will be clear that their

general influence upon farm labor is very small in any northern State, New Jersey excepted.

There is an influence of migratory laborers not evident in census tables, which is based upon personal residence. A summer current flows north from Virginia and Maryland, with a few recruits from North Carolina, passing into southeastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, southeastern New York, and reaching through Connecticut into Rhode Island, with individuals going yet farther, to return with cold weather. The indications are that this movement of colored help is greater for 1903 than for any preceding year. The greater part of the people thus migrating go into service at summer resorts and in the towns and cities, but the berry picking of New Jersey and the truck farming all along the route of migration are affected. There is a kindred migration between Kentucky and the farms just north of the Ohio River, especially the truck and fruit farms of southern Illinois.

There is a migration of negroes, partly permanent, partly periodical, from farm districts of Virginia and North Carolina to the coal mines of West Virginia. Reports from North Carolina indicate their return in harvest time to aid in gathering the crops. The wages paid to these migrants in northern States are not based especially on racial reasons, but rather upon the individual quality of service, giving scanty basis for a report of a special scale of wages.

The construction and maintenance of railroads in all the southern States, lumbering in most Southern States, turpentine farms or orchards in the Carolinas and the Gulf States, coal mines in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, and Arkansas, and iron mines and ironworks in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama give employment to great numbers of able-bodied colored men. Complaint is general that the best help is drawn from the farms by the enticements of wages, continuous labor, and the social element of working in numbers together in other employments. There is a frequent complaint of indifference to contracts, but it is perfectly plain that the best help has been culled from the laborers for the purposes indicated, and that the remnant will be below the racial average in physical and moral quality. A similar complaint comes from districts of country where negroes do not live, but where other employments have taken the better help from rural labor.

The reports regarding the negro as a farm laborer differ widely. The table herewith showing by counties the extremes of ratios of negro to white population in States where they are in numbers sufficient to affect the labor of the State has importance as indicating the wide variation of conditions within a State popularly supposed to depend on negro labor. As a rule negroes live upon the lowlands and not in mountain regions. It will be seen from the table of extreme ratios that Comanche County, Tex., Dickenson County, Va., and Schuy-

ler County, Mo., have no negroes, while Baxter County, Ark., Pleasants County, W. Va., and Winston County, Ala., have each a less ratio of negro population than has been cited for the State of North Dakota. It is to be expected that reports regarding negro labor in regions of Mississippi, Louisiana, or South Carolina, with ten or more negroes to each white, will be extremely unlike reports from counties of the lowest negro ratios in the same States.

While reports of neglect, instability, and unthrift come from various regions, and negroes are not desired in some districts, numerous reports speak of them as superior to the available white help, as improving in condition, gaining farms of their own, and as the best help for the South, the extreme preference perhaps being in the rice districts, where white labor does not become acclimated.

Negro women do a great amount of field labor, especially in the cotton and the trucking districts. Their wages for general labor are lower than men's wages. With the tendency to hire by the job, however, women have opportunity to hoe cotton by the acre, to chop cotton (as the thinning out of superfluous plants with the hoe is called), to pick fruit, and especially to pick cotton, in which they surpass men. At cotton picking the children go to the fields, as they do also for berry picking. The negro as a laborer and the production of cotton are closely related.

CAMP MEETINGS.

In the enforced summer cessation of general farm work it was natural that people of religious impulse, too scattered and too scantily provided with preachers and churches for weekly services, should build up the camp meeting, which still has a large place in the social and religious economy of the negroes. East of the Mississippi they keep up such meetings with enthusiasm; west of the Mississippi the camp meeting is less prominent. If a group of laborers attend a single meeting of a fortnight falling in the enforced season of rest for the field it might not interfere seriously with farm labor of the vicinity; when, however, a succession of such appointments occurs within reach of the same group of laborers, and, by reason of the variableness of seasons, an appointment presumed to be based upon the leisure time proves to be just when crops need attention, the camp or bush meeting may prove a serious disturbance to farm work. Under these conditions proprietors have induced preachers to adjust their appointments to the local crop necessities; but such cases seem to be exceptional.

WAGES PAID FOR FARM LABOR BY RACE (COLOR).

The following tables show the rates of wages paid for farm labor by race (color) in the various States and Territories for the years 1898, 1899, and 1902, by the year, month, and day, with and without board, and under special conditions, such as harvest, etc.

TABLE 12.—*Wages of farm labor per month, by the year, without board and with board, by race (color) and by States and Territories, 1898, 1899, and 1902.*

States and Territories.	Without board.						With board.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	1898.	1899.	1902.	1898.	1899.	1902.	1898.	1899.	1902.	1898.	1899.	1902.
Maine.....	\$24.33	\$25.26	\$27.23	.....	.....	.....	\$15.79	\$16.60	\$18.88	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	26.04	26.69	30.95	.....	.....	.....	16.69	17.17	18.76	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	25.59	26.36	30.40	.....	.....	.....	17.21	17.65	20.31	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	28.94	29.64	32.00	.....	.....	.....	16.21	16.92	17.76	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	28.33	29.33	27.50	.....	.....	.....	16.41	17.01	16.58	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	27.65	28.97	28.59	.....	.....	.....	16.00	16.00	17.56	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	23.01	23.63	26.13	.....	.....	.....	15.71	16.21	18.01	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	24.14	24.57	26.34	\$22.30	\$22.81	\$25.89	13.68	14.04	15.62	\$12.85	\$13.19	\$15.27
Pennsylvania.....	20.79	21.73	24.33	20.59	21.46	24.94	12.68	13.41	14.87	12.58	13.31	14.31
Delaware.....	18.40	18.80	20.88	16.71	17.07	20.50	11.72	11.98	13.33	10.76	10.89	12.89
Maryland.....	17.75	17.93	20.12	16.63	16.72	17.29	11.20	11.41	12.56	10.36	10.47	11.15
Virginia.....	14.41	14.82	16.31	13.18	13.53	14.97	9.88	10.21	10.99	9.10	9.40	10.06
North Carolina.....	12.15	12.44	13.76	11.10	11.34	12.77	8.12	8.33	9.35	7.48	7.69	8.84
South Carolina.....	10.47	10.55	12.30	9.48	9.54	10.79	7.48	7.60	8.51	6.73	6.80	7.61
Georgia.....	11.77	11.94	13.62	10.36	10.45	12.24	8.11	8.25	9.27	7.25	7.31	8.50
Florida.....	17.41	17.80	20.26	15.97	16.24	18.09	11.07	11.88	12.77	10.08	10.23	11.47
Alabama.....	12.30	13.68	14.15	10.91	11.19	12.70	8.41	8.76	9.79	7.42	7.65	8.73
Mississippi.....	13.05	13.41	14.52	11.98	12.38	13.70	8.89	9.27	10.26	8.18	8.53	9.58
Louisiana.....	15.35	15.76	19.02	13.45	13.63	16.98	10.53	10.83	13.19	9.13	9.35	11.65
Texas.....	18.08	18.29	19.76	14.87	15.05	17.07	12.87	13.02	13.90	10.24	10.35	11.82
Arkansas.....	14.26	14.76	17.09	13.32	13.79	16.70	9.73	10.13	11.78	8.97	9.39	11.63
Tennessee.....	13.44	13.95	14.74	12.83	13.21	13.94	9.46	9.90	10.33	9.06	9.42	9.71
West Virginia.....	18.46	19.20	21.81	16.45	16.79	20.03	12.15	12.77	14.67	11.11	11.65	13.14
Kentucky.....	15.61	16.27	16.98	15.05	15.47	16.19	11.20	11.70	12.02	10.71	11.06	11.62
Ohio.....	20.12	21.23	23.45	19.54	20.25	22.31	13.56	14.36	16.14	13.26	14.23	15.21
Michigan.....	21.30	22.96	26.24	.....	.....	.....	14.65	15.92	18.55	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	20.14	21.21	22.85	19.26	19.96	21.17	13.94	14.67	15.96	12.45	14.11	14.42
Illinois.....	22.88	23.73	25.21	.....	.....	.....	16.31	17.01	18.29	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	24.43	26.50	28.96	.....	.....	.....	16.40	17.98	20.10	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	25.52	27.89	31.05	.....	.....	.....	16.67	18.28	20.47	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	21.73	26.33	29.26	.....	.....	.....	17.44	18.38	20.85	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	19.38	20.03	21.45	18.48	18.94	20.49	13.54	13.99	15.04	13.04	13.41	14.20
Kansas.....	23.27	24.51	26.19	21.03	22.45	24.43	15.97	16.77	17.79	14.47	15.23	16.49
Nebraska.....	25.34	26.84	29.26	.....	.....	.....	17.09	18.14	19.64	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	26.79	29.08	32.39	.....	.....	.....	17.64	18.96	21.42	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	28.94	31.00	33.85	.....	.....	.....	18.33	19.77	22.16	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	39.85	41.27	43.75	.....	.....	.....	29.11	30.55	30.46	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	37.97	40.18	40.83	.....	.....	.....	26.02	27.78	29.41	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	32.08	33.52	35.45	.....	.....	.....	20.97	22.00	23.66	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico ^a	27.55	27.16	32.69	17.54	17.31	26.15	18.65	18.94	21.11	15.47	15.11	16.86
Arizona ^a	36.32	36.42	42.05	36.00	36.33	31.12	26.57	26.50	28.73	21.56	26.67	21.00
Utah.....	31.59	32.95	36.43	.....	.....	.....	22.84	24.02	26.80	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	45.18	44.83	45.50	.....	.....	.....	27.56	30.03	32.22	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	35.95	38.04	39.30	.....	.....	.....	24.88	26.53	27.68	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	32.43	35.52	38.40	.....	.....	.....	21.65	23.62	26.28	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	27.86	29.64	35.45	.....	.....	.....	19.83	21.09	24.27	.....	.....	.....
California ^b	34.26	36.05	39.57	29.00	30.61	37.78	22.92	24.52	27.99	20.39	21.16	26.19
Oklahoma.....	22.03	23.23	24.19	19.00	20.81	20.73	14.72	15.34	16.11	11.97	12.92	14.36
Indian Territory.....	18.66	18.85	20.93	17.67	17.67	19.94	12.51	12.77	14.44	12.27	12.36	13.40

^aThe so-called "colored" are Mexicans and Indians.^bThe so-called "colored" are Japanese, Chinese, and Indians.

TABLE 13.—*Wages of farm labor per month, by the season, without board and with board, by race (color) and by States and Territories, 1898, 1899, and 1902.*

States and Territories.	Months employed.	Without board.						With board.					
		White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
		1898.	1899.	1902.	1898.	1899.	1902.	1898.	1899.	1902.	1898.	1899.	1902.
Maine	6.8	\$26.97	\$27.90	\$31.43	.....	.....	.....	\$18.62	\$19.39	\$22.49	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire ..	7.2	28.78	29.75	36.09	.....	.....	.....	19.30	19.80	22.19	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	7.3	27.77	28.62	32.38	.....	.....	.....	19.40	19.84	22.44	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	7.0	32.13	32.86	34.48	.....	.....	.....	19.06	19.73	20.87	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	7.4	31.09	31.78	31.00	.....	.....	.....	19.46	19.69	19.74	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	7.6	30.39	31.59	31.86	.....	.....	.....	18.27	19.04	20.40	.....	.....	.....
New York	8.0	25.50	26.13	29.28	.....	.....	.....	18.28	18.84	21.08	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	8.1	26.06	26.68	29.07	\$24.65	\$25.02	\$27.57	16.21	16.64	18.33	\$15.39	\$15.92	\$18.00
Pennsylvania	7.6	22.60	23.74	26.99	21.50	22.27	26.72	14.46	15.26	17.31	13.98	14.66	15.28
Delaware	9.0	19.92	20.31	22.54	18.39	18.52	21.92	12.62	12.99	14.61	11.97	12.30	14.25
Maryland	8.3	19.03	19.21	22.00	17.59	17.83	18.88	12.53	12.71	14.34	11.33	11.52	12.55
Virginia	7.2	15.74	16.24	18.08	14.42	14.81	16.65	11.13	11.56	12.59	10.23	10.63	11.64
North Carolina	6.7	12.96	13.30	14.77	11.94	12.23	13.66	9.08	9.38	10.31	8.39	8.66	9.83
South Carolina	7.0	11.03	11.15	13.07	9.94	10.07	11.42	8.16	8.25	9.17	7.42	7.51	8.25
Georgia	6.4	12.51	12.65	14.63	11.03	11.08	12.99	8.91	9.01	10.29	8.00	8.01	9.24
Florida	6.3	18.44	18.75	21.13	16.52	16.87	18.60	12.15	12.44	13.75	11.02	11.28	12.57
Alabama	6.3	13.09	13.48	15.21	11.68	11.88	13.65	9.30	9.64	10.89	8.20	8.47	9.64
Mississippi	6.3	14.03	14.38	15.25	12.84	13.18	14.65	9.95	10.30	11.21	9.11	9.45	10.60
Louisiana	6.0	16.18	16.66	19.40	14.51	14.82	17.61	11.55	11.95	14.06	9.90	10.18	12.40
Texas	6.0	19.16	19.29	20.88	15.12	15.51	18.21	14.04	14.13	15.19	11.14	11.27	13.00
Arkansas	5.8	15.53	15.94	18.68	14.51	14.93	17.57	10.97	11.39	13.34	10.12	10.47	12.33
Tennessee	6.0	14.36	14.93	15.87	13.75	14.20	15.06	10.61	11.08	11.68	10.16	10.55	11.04
West Virginia	6.8	20.00	20.94	23.87	17.40	17.80	22.01	13.85	14.57	16.68	12.42	12.78	15.18
Kentucky	6.5	16.92	17.52	18.54	16.25	16.61	17.77	12.60	13.12	13.67	12.24	12.62	13.44
Ohio	7.6	21.89	23.13	25.96	20.64	21.58	23.40	15.37	16.20	18.33	14.56	15.47	16.48
Michigan	7.0	23.33	25.27	29.31	.....	.....	.....	16.52	17.98	21.29	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	7.1	21.45	22.61	24.93	20.28	21.02	22.65	15.45	16.25	17.90	15.15	15.88	16.87
Illinois	7.4	24.04	24.96	26.59	.....	.....	.....	17.80	18.51	19.94	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	7.5	26.51	28.87	32.76	.....	.....	.....	18.59	20.42	23.46	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	7.0	28.32	31.04	35.17	.....	.....	.....	19.65	21.69	24.75	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	8.0	26.02	27.85	31.44	.....	.....	.....	18.93	20.25	23.28	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	6.3	20.27	21.02	22.90	19.69	20.18	21.49	14.73	15.22	16.50	14.56	14.98	15.94
Kansas	7.0	24.71	26.02	27.74	21.81	23.34	26.19	17.31	18.18	19.44	15.21	16.09	18.87
Nebraska	8.0	26.27	27.97	31.48	.....	.....	.....	18.51	19.60	21.86	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	7.6	29.64	32.08	36.65	.....	.....	.....	20.16	21.86	25.30	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	7.0	32.51	34.67	39.31	.....	.....	.....	21.88	23.86	27.14	.....	.....	.....
Montana	6.8	42.50	44.29	46.41	.....	.....	.....	31.99	33.70	33.34	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	6.3	42.04	44.90	45.00	.....	.....	.....	29.33	31.50	32.93	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	7.0	33.64	35.21	38.72	.....	.....	.....	23.26	24.46	26.67	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico ^a	6.0	28.21	27.88	34.54	20.30	20.00	30.01	19.85	20.06	23.07	15.50	15.82	19.37
Arizona ^a	5.4	38.91	40.45	43.53	35.00	38.75	32.50	28.00	29.53	31.61	24.75	31.50	26.07
Utah	6.0	34.35	35.91	39.67	.....	.....	.....	25.98	27.41	32.11	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	6.7	45.17	45.36	47.00	.....	.....	.....	32.62	33.50	35.94	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	6.3	39.01	40.74	44.16	.....	.....	.....	28.33	29.73	31.61	.....	.....	.....
Washington	6.8	34.93	38.02	42.62	.....	.....	.....	24.29	26.49	30.05	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	7.0	30.78	32.82	38.95	.....	.....	.....	23.12	24.69	27.58	.....	.....	.....
California ^b	6.6	36.89	38.65	43.43	29.85	32.00	39.71	25.57	27.27	31.10	22.21	24.18	30.94
Oklahoma	6.1	23.48	25.00	25.92	20.36	22.82	22.05	16.34	17.17	18.01	14.19	15.14	15.11
Indian Territory ..	6.5	20.41	20.76	22.79	19.00	19.00	21.50	13.69	13.98	15.67	12.19	12.19	15.29

^aThe so-called "colored" are Mexicans and Indians.^bThe so-called "colored" are Japanese, Chinese, and Indians.

TABLE 14.—*Wages of farm labor per day in harvest, without board and with board, by race (color) and by States and Territories, 1898, 1899, and 1902.*

States and Territories.	Work- ing days em- ployed.	Without board.						With board.					
		White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
		1898.	1899.	1902.	1898.	1899.	1902.	1898.	1899.	1902.	1898.	1899.	1902.
Maine.....	33	\$1.69	\$1.75	\$1.86	.....	.....	.....	\$1.35	\$1.42	\$1.51	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	37	1.79	1.81	1.86	.....	.....	.....	1.39	1.42	1.44	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	37	1.68	1.74	2.01	.....	.....	.....	1.36	1.41	1.60	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	43	1.77	1.82	1.87	.....	.....	.....	1.39	1.41	1.46	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	39	1.74	1.78	1.84	.....	.....	.....	1.37	1.42	1.47	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	38	1.75	1.81	1.92	.....	.....	.....	1.38	1.45	1.44	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	38	1.60	1.65	1.86	.....	.....	.....	1.31	1.35	1.53	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	31	1.77	1.80	1.86	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$1.79	1.45	1.48	1.53	\$1.44	\$1.45	\$1.48
Pennsylvania.....	29	1.44	1.51	1.67	1.50	1.56	1.70	1.14	1.20	1.31	1.21	1.26	1.39
Delaware.....	32	1.29	1.33	1.49	1.25	1.28	1.45	1.06	1.11	1.27	1.02	1.06	1.23
Maryland.....	28	1.31	1.32	1.43	1.22	1.23	1.31	1.06	1.08	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.10
Virginia.....	27	1.15	1.18	1.26	1.10	1.12	1.20	.93	.95	1.02	.90	.93	.98
North Carolina.....	32	.96	.97	1.06	.89	.90	.99	.80	.81	.87	.75	.76	.83
South Carolina.....	49	.84	.85	.99	.76	.76	.84	.72	.73	.82	.67	.68	.76
Georgia.....	42	.93	.94	1.00	.84	.84	.92	.77	.77	.83	.70	.70	.77
Florida.....	56	.98	1.00	1.16	.93	.93	1.08	.75	.76	.87	.72	.70	.84
Alabama.....	50	.93	.97	1.04	.81	.83	.89	.76	.80	.83	.67	.69	.73
Mississippi.....	70	.90	.92	1.00	.82	.84	.92	.69	.72	.78	.62	.65	.72
Louisiana.....	79	1.06	1.07	1.32	.94	.95	1.17	.84	.86	1.03	.77	.78	.94
Texas.....	55	1.18	1.20	1.32	1.01	1.03	1.21	.95	.97	1.06	.80	.81	.96
Arkansas.....	37	1.15	1.17	1.33	1.07	1.09	1.26	.91	.93	1.06	.84	.87	1.04
Tennessee.....	23	1.10	1.14	1.20	1.06	1.07	1.16	.91	.95	.98	.89	.92	.96
West Virginia.....	28	1.22	1.27	1.37	1.19	1.22	1.33	.94	.99	1.09	.94	.98	1.12
Kentucky.....	25	1.26	1.30	1.34	1.28	1.30	1.39	1.03	1.07	1.10	1.05	1.08	1.15
Ohio.....	30	1.41	1.48	1.74	1.46	1.42	1.66	1.14	1.23	1.44	1.13	1.21	1.33
Michigan.....	31	1.51	1.64	1.94	.....	.....	.....	1.22	1.35	1.59	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	29	1.40	1.48	1.68	1.40	1.45	1.77	1.14	1.23	1.38	1.17	1.23	1.36
Illinois.....	29	1.53	1.62	1.76	.....	.....	.....	1.26	1.35	1.50	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	31	1.53	1.73	1.96	.....	.....	.....	1.22	1.40	1.59	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	35	1.90	2.20	2.43	.....	.....	.....	1.55	1.84	2.04	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	31	1.59	1.75	2.08	.....	.....	.....	1.28	1.47	1.75	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	31	1.29	1.33	1.50	1.30	1.33	1.55	1.04	1.08	1.23	1.08	1.11	1.36
Kansas.....	32	1.59	1.67	1.91	1.38	1.46	1.80	1.33	1.39	1.58	1.24	1.29	1.50
Nebraska.....	36	1.61	1.73	2.07	.....	.....	.....	1.27	1.38	1.67	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	37	2.02	2.30	2.59	.....	.....	.....	1.61	1.87	2.08	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	42	2.17	2.49	2.65	.....	.....	.....	1.68	1.99	2.18	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	53	2.17	2.29	2.26	.....	.....	.....	1.60	1.72	1.79	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	50	1.83	2.02	2.56	.....	.....	.....	1.39	1.53	1.73	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	46	1.68	1.77	1.94	.....	.....	.....	1.24	1.34	1.47	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico ^a	48	1.38	1.38	1.55	1.07	1.02	1.47	1.07	1.10	1.16	.87	.90	1.03
Arizona ^a	56	1.91	2.02	2.10	1.71	1.71	1.35	1.61	1.59	1.69	1.42	1.42	1.24
Utah.....	52	1.57	1.64	1.92	.....	.....	.....	1.29	1.36	1.52	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	70	2.02	2.17	2.22	.....	.....	.....	1.53	1.62	1.68	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	60	1.86	2.00	2.22	.....	.....	.....	1.50	1.62	1.80	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	47	1.93	2.13	2.44	.....	.....	.....	1.59	1.76	2.01	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	49	1.67	1.82	2.08	.....	.....	.....	1.34	1.47	1.69	.....	.....	.....
California ^b	67	1.87	1.97	2.26	1.68	1.80	1.74	1.52	1.65	1.86	1.29	1.42	1.64
Oklahoma.....	37	1.47	1.53	1.70	1.49	1.54	1.62	1.16	1.22	1.38	1.23	1.29	1.25
Indian Territory.....	50	1.24	1.28	1.52	1.28	1.33	1.49	.98	1.02	1.22	.98	1.02	1.16

^aThe so-called "colored" are Mexicans and Indians.^bThe so-called "colored" are Japanese, Chinese, and Indians.

TABLE 15.—*Wages of farm labor per day, ordinary labor, without board and with board, by race (color) and by States and Territories, 1898, 1899, and 1902.*

States and Territories.	Working days employed.	Without board.						With board.					
		White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
		1898.	1899.	1902.	1898.	1899.	1902.	1898.	1899.	1902.	1898.	1899.	1902.
Maine.....	85	\$1.31	\$1.37	\$1.40	.....	.....	.....	\$0.98	\$1.03	\$1.12	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire..	94	1.37	1.41	1.52	.....	.....	.....	1.02	1.05	1.11	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	113	1.27	1.30	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.97	1.00	1.07	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts....	142	1.46	1.49	1.58	.....	.....	.....	1.05	1.08	1.14	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	126	1.38	1.38	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.99	1.00	1.07	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	183	1.40	1.46	1.45	.....	.....	.....	1.02	1.06	1.05	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	139	1.23	1.26	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.94	.98	1.05	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	159	1.24	1.26	1.35	\$1.24	\$1.24	\$1.32	.93	.95	1.02	\$0.93	\$0.94	\$1.00
Pennsylvania.....	128	1.09	1.15	1.28	1.08	1.13	1.30	.80	.84	.93	.80	.81	.92
Delaware.....	154	.94	.97	1.10	.90	.91	1.07	.68	.70	.81	.65	.66	.80
Maryland.....	137	.92	.93	1.02	.86	.86	.92	.66	.67	.76	.60	.60	.67
Virginia.....	127	.71	.73	.80	.67	.69	.76	.51	.53	.59	.48	.50	.56
North Carolina....	119	.60	.62	.68	.56	.57	.64	.45	.47	.50	.43	.44	.49
South Carolina....	119	.54	.55	.61	.49	.50	.53	.44	.45	.47	.41	.41	.43
Georgia.....	113	.62	.63	.69	.56	.56	.62	.48	.49	.53	.44	.44	.49
Florida.....	134	.86	.87	1.02	.77	.79	.90	.63	.64	.73	.56	.57	.63
Alabama.....	108	.64	.67	.76	.57	.58	.68	.48	.51	.57	.44	.46	.52
Mississippi.....	111	.71	.74	.78	.66	.68	.74	.54	.56	.59	.49	.52	.56
Louisiana.....	151	.84	.86	1.01	.73	.74	.89	.63	.65	.80	.56	.57	.71
Texas.....	101	.92	.93	1.02	.78	.79	.93	.70	.71	.79	.58	.59	.70
Arkansas.....	104	.77	.79	.94	.74	.76	.90	.55	.58	.70	.54	.56	.69
Tennessee.....	114	.68	.72	.75	.65	.68	.73	.52	.55	.57	.51	.52	.55
West Virginia.....	126	.87	.91	1.02	.80	.82	.98	.60	.65	.75	.58	.60	.71
Kentucky.....	119	.76	.79	.82	.75	.77	.81	.58	.60	.61	.57	.60	.61
Ohio.....	122	1.09	1.16	1.30	1.01	1.07	1.15	.84	.90	1.00	.77	.83	.92
Michigan.....	126	1.15	1.26	1.42	.....	.....	.....	.86	.97	1.09	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	131	1.01	1.07	1.18	.93	.98	1.03	.77	.84	.92	.72	.77	.82
Illinois.....	114	1.16	1.23	1.32	.....	.....	.....	.91	.97	1.05	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	108	1.24	1.39	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.93	1.06	1.15	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	103	1.36	1.55	1.68	.....	.....	.....	1.01	1.18	1.30	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	108	1.27	1.40	1.57	.....	.....	.....	.99	1.11	1.24	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	113	.90	.94	1.05	.90	.92	1.02	.67	.71	.79	.68	.70	.79
Kansas.....	109	1.20	1.27	1.36	1.10	1.17	1.30	.91	.98	1.04	.91	1.00	1.01
Nebraska.....	103	1.31	1.40	1.54	.....	.....	.....	1.01	1.06	1.17	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	97	1.49	1.69	1.85	.....	.....	.....	1.11	1.26	1.36	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	80	1.49	1.65	1.78	.....	.....	.....	1.04	1.18	1.30	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	118	1.86	1.98	1.86	.....	.....	.....	1.32	1.41	1.39	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	73	1.64	1.81	2.20	.....	.....	.....	1.19	1.33	1.44	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	104	1.46	1.53	1.65	.....	.....	.....	1.05	1.12	1.17	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico ^a	143	1.19	1.19	1.39	.86	.92	1.26	.80	.81	.96	.63	.59	.88
Arizona ^a	151	1.54	1.62	1.63	1.34	1.39	1.28	1.14	1.23	1.16	1.03	1.12	1.00
Utah.....	134	1.39	1.48	1.61	.....	.....	.....	1.10	1.22	1.28	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	125	1.67	1.81	1.85	.....	.....	.....	1.19	1.27	1.36	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	139	1.57	1.68	1.81	.....	.....	.....	1.14	1.21	1.26	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	140	1.46	1.62	1.81	.....	.....	.....	1.07	1.17	1.29	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	142	1.24	1.35	1.56	.....	.....	.....	.93	1.00	1.13	.....	.....	.....
California ^b	159	1.44	1.53	1.69	1.19	1.30	1.40	1.04	1.11	1.21	.90	.93	1.11
Oklahoma.....	91	1.06	1.13	1.24	.96	1.02	1.16	.81	.87	.94	.78	.85	.91
Indian Territory..	86	.90	.92	1.15	.95	.98	1.08	.67	.69	.83	.71	.72	.85

^a The so-called "colored" are Mexicans and Indians.^b The so-called "colored" are Japanese and Indians.

TABLE 16.—*Cost of board or rations, race (color) of laborers, 1902, by States and Territories.*

States and Territories.	Cost of board or rations.				Race (color) of laborers.	
	Board.		Rations.		White.	Colored.
	Per month.	Per day.	Per month.	Per day.		
					<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Maine	\$9.25	\$0.44				
New Hampshire	10.44	.45				
Vermont	8.22	.30				
Massachusetts	12.60	.47				
Rhode Island	10.87	.45			92	8
Connecticut	12.06	.45				
New York	9.09	.33				
New Jersey	10.51	.39			77	23
Pennsylvania	10.03	.37			97	3
Delaware	7.82	.28			40	60
Maryland	6.90	.27	\$4.96	\$0.20	46	54
Virginia	5.25	.20	4.05	.16	50	50
North Carolina	4.79	.19	3.86	.15	55	45
South Carolina	3.59	.15	3.05	.13	24	76
Georgia	4.26	.17	3.71	.15	40	60
Florida	6.31	.25	4.34	.18	48	52
Alabama	4.82	.20	3.67	.16	51	49
Mississippi	4.64	.19	3.72	.16	31	69
Louisiana	6.12	.26	4.87	.20	29	71
Texas	6.49	.25	5.15	.21	78	22
Arkansas	6.21	.26	5.48	.23	74	26
Tennessee	5.43	.22	4.81	.18	68	32
West Virginia	8.67	.33	5.86	.23	93	7
Kentucky	6.50	.26	5.12	.22	71	29
Ohio	9.42	.35			96	4
Michigan	9.52	.36				
Indiana	8.89	.33			92	8
Illinois	9.03	.33				
Wisconsin	9.52	.35				
Minnesota	10.04	.39				
Iowa	9.49	.35				
Missouri	7.66	.30			91	9
Kansas	9.02	.35			96	4
Nebraska	9.51	.36				
South Dakota	10.22	.40				
North Dakota	11.17	.44				
Montana	12.96	.49				
Wyoming	11.83	.41				
Colorado	12.25	.45	8.67	.28		
New Mexico ^a	10.22	.39			81	19
Arizona ^a	11.16	.44			64	36
Utah	10.59	.39				
Nevada	13.86	.50				
Idaho	11.69	.44				
Washington	11.64	.45				
Oregon	11.07	.41				
California ^b	13.45	.47			86	14
Oklahoma	8.81	.33	6.75	.26	92	8
Indian Territory	7.68	.30			83	17

^aThe so-called "colored" are Mexicans and Indians.^bThe so-called "colored" are Japanese, Chinese, and Indians.

TABLE 17.—*Wages of overseers or foremen per month, and hours of farm labor, by States and Territories.*

States and Territories.	Without board.					
	White.			Colored.		
	1898.	1899.	1902.	1898.	1899.	1902.
Maine.....	\$35.38	\$36.89	\$42.50	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	39.08	40.25	51.69	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	37.00	37.19	45.70	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	45.30	46.33	47.47	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	46.83	47.46	42.06	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	44.48	46.21	44.46	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	37.05	37.82	43.23	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	37.18	39.10	42.88	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	34.30	36.39	39.48	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	25.79	26.90	26.31	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	25.97	26.73	30.29	\$21.09	\$21.17	\$19.94
Virginia.....	23.33	23.95	25.76	18.21	18.58	21.09
North Carolina.....	23.87	24.04	26.47	19.57	20.26	22.46
South Carolina.....	21.94	22.08	24.98	15.87	16.09	17.86
Georgia.....	22.53	22.67	26.59	17.09	17.22	21.02
Florida.....	33.07	34.51	36.96	28.96	30.81	31.00
Alabama.....	24.21	25.52	29.47	18.50	19.30	24.37
Mississippi.....	32.44	33.47	38.38	22.67	23.82	29.29
Louisiana.....	47.38	48.98	53.26	33.27	33.09	36.69
Texas.....	36.96	37.75	40.04	28.47	29.13	31.82
Arkansas.....	32.50	33.13	38.54	25.41	26.19	27.93
Tennessee.....	25.97	26.98	29.08	21.11	21.60	23.56
West Virginia.....	30.17	32.08	37.57	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	28.17	29.88	31.35	23.93	24.55	26.08
Ohio.....	32.95	35.40	39.70	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	34.03	36.72	42.33	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	32.96	35.35	38.47	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	34.90	36.25	40.23	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	38.94	42.94	45.97	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	44.26	48.86	51.00	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	36.73	39.60	44.50	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	32.44	33.93	38.07	31.14	31.57	30.91
Kansas.....	37.78	40.05	42.01	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	38.77	41.35	47.05	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	42.84	46.67	54.59	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	48.21	52.68	56.45	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	65.00	67.07	72.92	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	62.10	65.80	75.62	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	51.02	53.85	55.83	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	46.56	47.14	63.79	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	56.56	63.75	61.25	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	55.99	56.92	58.29	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	72.00	67.06	65.10	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	53.04	56.30	67.57	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	52.43	54.78	63.02	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	46.99	51.34	57.91	.....	.....	.....
California.....	55.74	58.23	66.49	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	41.98	43.68	44.07	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	30.86	31.79	39.36	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 17.—*Wages of overseers or foremen per month, and hours of farm labor, by States and Territories—Continued.*

States and Territories.	With board.						Hours of farm labor.		
	White.			Colored.			In winter.	Spring and summer.	Busiest season.
	1898.	1899.	1902.	1898.	1899.	1902.			
Maine	\$26.41	\$27.77	\$32.81	.....	.....	.....	9	11	12
New Hampshire	29.68	31.26	36.86	.....	.....	.....	10	11	12
Vermont	28.81	29.03	35.00	.....	.....	.....	10	12	13
Massachusetts	31.98	33.10	33.43	.....	.....	.....	12	13	12
Rhode Island	32.96	34.04	28.98	.....	.....	.....	9	11	12
Connecticut	32.01	33.15	30.79	.....	.....	.....	10	11	11
New York	28.03	28.85	33.38	.....	.....	.....	9	11	12
New Jersey	26.94	27.50	30.11	.....	.....	.....	9	11	12
Pennsylvania	24.56	25.97	28.77	.....	.....	.....	9	11	12
Delaware	17.97	18.77	19.85	.....	.....	.....	9	11	13
Maryland	18.37	18.91	20.42	\$15.36	\$15.46	\$15.23	9	12	13
Virginia	17.40	17.95	19.27	13.34	13.82	15.78	9	11	13
North Carolina	18.35	18.76	20.52	15.16	15.60	17.07	9	11	12
South Carolina	17.04	16.91	19.32	12.33	12.43	13.66	8	11	12
Georgia	17.66	17.77	20.79	13.36	13.57	15.90	9	11	12
Florida	25.03	25.35	28.41	22.22	23.40	22.75	9	11	12
Alabama	19.16	19.97	23.20	14.45	14.97	18.22	9	11	12
Mississippi	25.12	26.31	30.09	17.71	18.55	22.28	8	11	12
Louisiana	35.34	36.75	40.14	27.54	28.86	25.67	9	11	12
Texas	30.05	30.73	31.96	22.44	22.70	26.82	9	11	12
Arkansas	25.55	26.43	30.43	20.76	20.84	23.10	9	11	12
Tennessee	20.35	21.23	22.77	16.79	17.44	18.30	8	11	12
West Virginia	23.14	24.52	28.75	.....	.....	.....	9	11	12
Kentucky	22.28	23.29	25.13	18.85	19.69	20.97	9	11	13
Ohio	26.28	27.99	30.36	.....	.....	.....	9	11	12
Michigan	27.20	29.91	33.33	.....	.....	.....	9	11	12
Indiana	25.84	27.74	29.80	.....	.....	.....	9	11	13
Illinois	27.38	28.61	31.85	.....	.....	.....	9	11	13
Wisconsin	30.19	33.66	36.26	.....	.....	.....	10	12	13
Minnesota	31.42	38.41	39.95	.....	.....	.....	9	11	13
Iowa	29.90	32.12	35.45	.....	.....	.....	9	11	13
Missouri	25.52	26.62	29.73	24.15	24.46	23.21	9	11	13
Kansas	29.67	31.42	32.57	.....	.....	.....	9	11	13
Nebraska	30.59	32.49	36.51	.....	.....	.....	9	11	13
South Dakota	34.16	37.60	42.05	.....	.....	.....	9	11	13
North Dakota	37.73	41.68	43.37	.....	.....	.....	8	11	13
Montana	48.44	51.07	53.67	.....	.....	.....	9	10	11
Wyoming	49.64	53.02	56.02	.....	.....	.....	9	11	11
Colorado	39.37	41.01	42.79	.....	.....	.....	9	11	12
New Mexico	36.09	36.77	50.59	.....	.....	.....	9	11	12
Arizona	45.19	54.75	47.40	.....	.....	.....	9	11	12
Utah	45.05	46.94	49.42	.....	.....	.....	8	10	12
Nevada	50.86	53.05	53.16	.....	.....	.....	9	10	12
Idaho	45.16	47.21	51.16	.....	.....	.....	9	10	12
Washington	41.54	44.86	48.02	.....	.....	.....	9	11	12
Oregon	39.66	42.81	46.69	.....	.....	.....	9	11	12
California	44.14	46.43	51.87	.....	.....	.....	10	11	13
Oklahoma	33.05	35.29	34.50	.....	.....	.....	9	11	13
Indian Territory	22.94	24.56	30.29	.....	.....	.....	9	11	13

TABLE 18.—*Extreme ratios of negroes to whites in counties of States named.*

States.	Average.	Ratio.
Alabama	State	1 to 1.2
	Highest (Lowndes)	6 to 1
	Lowest (Winston)	1 to 1,364
Arkansas	State	1 to 2.6
	Highest (Chicot)	7 to 1
	Lowest (Baxter)	1 to 1,858
Delaware	State	1 to 5
	Highest (Kent)	1 to 3
	Lowest (Newcastle)	1 to 6
Florida	State	1 to 1.3
	Highest (Leon)	4 to 1
	Lowest (Lee)	1 to 15
Georgia	State	1 to 1.1
	Highest (Lee)	6 to 1
	Lowest (Gilmer)	1 to 131
Kentucky	State	1 to 6.5
	Highest (Woodford)	1 to 2
	Lowest (Johnson)	1 to 13,729
Louisiana	State	1 to 1.1
	Highest (Tensas)	14 to 1
	Lowest (Vernon)	1 to 7
Maryland	State	1 to 4
	Highest (Calvert)	1.2 to 1
	Lowest (Garrett)	1 to 139
Mississippi	State	1.4 to 1
	Highest (Issaquena)	16 to 1
	Lowest (Itawamba)	1 to 9
Missouri	State	1 to 18.3
	Highest (Howard)	1 to 3.4
	Lowest (Schuyler)	∞ to 10,840
New Jersey	State	1 to 25.9
	Highest (Atlantic)	1 to 6
	Lowest (Sussex)	1 to 150
North Carolina	State	1 to 2
	Highest (Warren)	2.2 to 1
	Lowest (Graham)	1 to 161
South Carolina	State	1.4 to 1
	Highest (Beaufort)	10 to 1
	Lowest (Pickens)	1 to 3
Tennessee	State	1 to 3.2
	Highest (Fayette)	3 to 1
	Lowest (Pickett)	1 to 487
Texas	State	1 to 3.9
	Highest (Harrison)	2.1 to 1
	Lowest (Comanche)	∞ to 23,009
Virginia	State	1 to 1.8
	Highest (Warwick)	3.3 to 1
	Lowest (Dickenson)	∞ to 7,747
West Virginia	State	1 to 21
	Highest (McDowell)	2 to 1
	Lowest (Pleasants)	1 to 1,556

∞ No negroes in county.

COTTON.

The Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and the Gulf States are popularly considered as cotton States. Cotton is not the controlling product over all that area, nor does the term include all the commercial cotton. Ten counties in southeastern Virginia, thirteen counties in southern Missouri, two counties in Kansas, one county in Arizona, and one county in Kentucky produced each at least 12 bales of commercial cotton in 1899, but the total effect upon the agricultural labor of these States is small in each case. It would be possible to raise cotton over a more extended area, as was done to a limited extent in southern Illinois during and after the civil war under stimulus of war prices. In the early settle-

ment of Illinois settlers as far north as the present capital of the State raised cotton for homemade thread.

Every county of South Carolina, except one on the coast producing rice, is interested in cotton raising. Every county of Alabama except one, every county of Mississippi except two, every county of Arkansas except four mountainous counties in the northwest produces a commercial amount of cotton. Cotton therefore exerts a direct influence upon the wage system of the four States named so completely that the exceptional counties do not have great effect in the conditions for the respective States.

In Georgia twelve counties, about one-eleventh of the whole number, produce little or no commercial cotton. They are partly mountain counties at the north, partly swamp counties on the coast, giving two areas where other interests are greater than cotton.

In Louisiana twelve counties, mostly swamp counties with rice and sugar, do not have cotton farms. More than one-half of the rice raised in this State is produced in three southern counties. The bulk of the sugar comes from other southern counties. In Texas fifty-four counties, nearly one-fourth of all, are not cotton producers. In Florida twenty-six counties, more than half, including, with one exception, all south of a line 100 miles from the north boundary, do not raise cotton of consequence. In Tennessee nearly the whole commercial product is in the western third of the State. These facts as to the limitation of cotton culture within so-called cotton States are very suggestive as to the extent to which wage tables can be made to express average conditions in any one of the States. As noted elsewhere, the almost universal custom of picking cotton by the hundredweight breaks the continuity of employment by the month, and where cotton predominates there will be little hiring for monthly wages by the year.

COTTON PICKING.

Cotton is almost universally picked by the hundred pounds. Its harvest causes almost an absolute vacation of time contracts during its continuance. The rates for Sea Island or long-staple cotton, limited almost wholly to South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, are about double those paid for Upland or short staple cotton. The rates reported for the crop of 1902 vary greatly. They rose, especially in Texas, where they were eccentric, as the season advanced, help became scarce, and the cotton became scattering. The extreme rates reported per hundred pounds are as follows:

North Carolina, 35 and 40 cents.

South Carolina, 30 and 50 cents; Sea Island, \$1.

Georgia, 30 and 40 cents; Sea Island, 75 cents with board, \$1 without board.

Florida, 40 cents; Sea Island, \$1 with board, \$1.25 without board.

Alabama, 35 and 50 cents.

Mississippi, 40 and 70 cents without board.^a

Louisiana, 50 cents.

Texas, 45 cents with board; 50 cents to \$1 without board.

Arkansas, 40 and 75 cents, usually without board.

Tennessee, 40 and 50 cents.

Some of the county variations in Texas are indicated below:^b

A good picker gathers 200 to 300 pounds a day (Austin □); 30 to 50 cents (Bee □); average 60 cents (Dallas □); 50 cents at opening of season, 85 cents at close in February, 1903 (Cottle □); 60 cents to \$1.25 (Erath □); 50 to 75 cents (Grayson □); 50 cents with board (Grimes □); 40 to 50 cents (Gaudalupe □); 60 cents at beginning to \$1 at close of season, without board except dinner (Harris □); owing to rainy fall and winter, cotton only three-fourths picked, February 1, prices abnormally high (Johnson □); pickers make \$1 to \$2.50 a day at 40 cents with board, 50 cents without board (Lee □).

Other counties show like variation, but within extremes already indicated.

In cotton picking the weather is not uncomfortable except for rain, and too many men are content to let their wives and children earn the special wages while they enjoy the advantages of the same. Cotton picking in some localities takes on a holiday character. Many can work near one another, so that they easily gather in numbers at resting and meal times. Some go to considerable distances to pick cotton, as with Mexicans in southern Texas, and other strangers camp for the time with their teams adjacent to fields of cotton in northern Texas.

CORN CULTURE.

Corn is cultivated in every State and Territory of the continental United States, but in the extreme North it becomes dwarfed in growth, though choice in quality. In the semiarid regions it is of limited area from the difficulties that attend cultivation of all crops. It is of great economic value over a great part of the Mississippi Valley popularly called the corn belt, where its cultivation is a dominant element of farming. The plowing for planting and tillage occupies men and teams steadily for about three months where the amount planted is adjusted closely to the force available for its care. A generation ago one man with two horses could take care of about 30 acres, but with modern machinery the man and team can care for double that area. The greatest area and the largest results for the man and team are upon land but lately brought under cultivation, in the period when native plants have succumbed to the changes brought by settlement

^a Cotton picking is always paid by the 100 pounds of seed cotton, 40 to 60 cents as the market fluctuates, and the highest price is paid at the end of season regardless of value, because the "picking is thin" and the weather cold, making it difficult to keep hands in the field.

^b The sign used with each county name is that used by the Post-Office Department in the Postal Guide to suggest the location in the State.

and weeds hardened to endure a contest with the cultivator have not yet seeded the ground.

GATHERING CORN.

The methods of gathering the corn crop vary much in different parts of the country. Many men are unwilling to hire by the month beyond the time when picking begins. A capable hand can increase his day's wage by skill and vigor in the corn field. The corn gathering, whether cutting the stalks, snapping the ears when they are broken from the stalks with their husks, or husking, is no child's work. The weather often becomes trying during its progress, but for the hearty youths and men the work has its enjoyable features. In the corn belt the desire to gather by quantity diminishes the employment of help by the year, but the wage-earner, if thrifty, may often swell his annual receipts beyond the average returns from steady employment at monthly wages.

TIMBER.

The forests in the North differ in character from those in the South. This has developed a variation in the influence of the forests, the resinous trees of the southern ocean and Gulf coasts furnishing tar, turpentine, and rosin, known commercially as "naval stores," the production of which has developed special industries. In parts of the United States lumber interests still have a predominant importance. In certain counties of Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota cutting white pine lumber employs many men, at least in winter, and the hardwoods of those States are important. The hard pine of counties of the Carolinas and the Gulf States gives distinctive employment. The forests of the Pacific States give employment to many lumbermen. All these establish schedules of wages that draw strong, robust men from the farms and affect farm wages.

Besides the great forests where timber cutting forms large commercial undertakings, bodies of forest not yet included in farms in other States give occupation more or less extended to cutters of railroad ties, fence posts, and heavier timber. All these directly or indirectly affect farm wages in their respective vicinities. A very important influence upon the income of farmers comes from remnants of the original forest retained as woodlots, which are of great importance in providing wood for fuel and other farm necessities and in providing occupation during intervals that can not be well used to advantage between crops on treeless farms. A New Hampshire farmer, for example, who can cut a few cords of high-priced birch wood to be converted into shoe pegs, or a few cords of poplar at a high price to be made into paper pulp, has a wholesome employment in what is idle time in timberless regions. In the wooded counties of Ohio, Indiana,

Kentucky, and Tennessee a few hundred hoop poles, whose cutting need not disturb cropping, give a convenient addition to a farmer's income. Anywhere in the timbered regions the demand for wood furnishes some occupation to those who have the trees. In sharp contrast with a farm maintaining a wood lot is a farm absolutely bare of wooded growth, whether in the once wooded districts or on the treeless plains.

In the great spring-wheat region of Minnesota and the Dakotas, plowing for wheat and harvesting the wheat crop cover the principal work for the year upon one's own farm. With no wood to cut on his own or his neighbor's land, and with no fences to keep in order, the farm laborer, either owner or wage-earner, finds little to do between crops.

In the following table the two columns under the title "Saw logs" show the quantity and value of such forest products cut in the lumber business expressly, and are distinct from forest products shown in the third column as cut upon farms:

TABLE 19.—*Quantity and value of forest products, cut in the United States and Territories, and value of same cut or produced on farms in 1899.*

[See page 817, Twelfth Census, Part III.]

States and Territories.	Saw logs.		Value of forest products cut or produced on farms in 1899. ^a
	Quantity.	Value.	
	<i>M. ft. B. M.</i>		
Maine.....	370,737	\$3,021,499	\$2,652,252
New Hampshire.....	510,065	3,552,268	2,296,265
Vermont.....	213,275	1,236,075	2,108,518
Massachusetts.....	159,073	1,509,402	1,944,714
Rhode Island.....	15,658	111,955	195,472
Connecticut.....	76,655	604,017	1,275,720
New York.....	496,220	3,844,752	7,671,108
New Jersey.....	38,159	288,565	469,055
Pennsylvania.....	1,747,476	11,732,110	6,481,181
Delaware.....	13,260	73,593	250,481
Maryland.....	117,376	792,113	1,170,362
District of Columbia.....			50
Virginia.....	631,810	5,274,211	3,797,116
West Virginia.....	506,151	3,333,531	2,632,980
North Carolina.....	880,963	3,918,592	4,915,991
South Carolina.....	317,109	1,318,634	1,915,280
Georgia.....	1,010,101	4,456,402	3,217,119
Florida.....	554,707	3,453,154	648,412
Ohio.....	407,047	3,854,939	5,625,897
Indiana.....	407,514	3,825,913	5,235,459
Illinois.....	133,357	1,115,053	2,555,890
Michigan.....	2,216,224	16,850,747	7,530,369
Wisconsin.....	2,412,833	17,364,091	6,116,032
Minnesota.....	1,920,002	15,525,752	2,602,335
Iowa.....	107,735	1,310,058	3,266,449
Missouri.....	426,572	2,947,443	4,442,131
North Dakota.....	1,700	8,500	112,807
South Dakota.....	23,436	123,039	106,284
Nebraska.....	1,855	10,573	412,746
Kansas.....	2,470	17,013	837,997

^aThis includes only the wood, lumber, railroad ties, etc., which the farmers cut in connection with their ordinary farming operations. The reports of persons making lumbering or wood cutting their principal business not included. (See p. 616, Twelfth Census, Pt. II.)

TABLE 19.—*Quantity and value of forest products, cut in the United States and Territories, and value of same cut or produced on farms in 1899—(Continued).*

States and Territories.	Saw logs.		Value of forest products cut or produced on farms in 1899.
	Quantity.	Value.	
	<i>M. ft. B. M.</i>		
Kentucky	357, 288	\$2, 449, 907	\$4, 179, 480
Tennessee	371, 996	2, 438, 749	5, 086, 624
Alabama	808, 354	3, 474, 565	2, 494, 452
Mississippi	867, 513	3, 994, 865	3, 023, 626
Louisiana	915, 779	5, 115, 083	1, 381, 867
Texas	879, 937	3, 932, 854	3, 520, 033
Indian Territory	4, 237	19, 533	203, 289
Oklahoma	805	4, 685	252, 951
Arkansas	1, 434, 868	6, 804, 366	2, 468, 718
Montana	234, 929	965, 558	176, 134
Wyoming	15, 552	88, 491	14, 700
Colorado	90, 937	453, 920	113, 055
New Mexico	21, 088	101, 644	34, 268
Arizona	35, 975	269, 813	48, 877
Utah	12, 078	64, 134	13, 325
Nevada	725	2, 914	23, 853
Idaho	54, 793	216, 457	315, 821
Washington	2, 164, 601	11, 115, 044	1, 002, 126
Oregon	443, 175	1, 977, 169	1, 300, 724
California	843, 646	3, 905, 502	1, 724, 378
United States	25, 277, 516	158, 869, 247	109, 864, 774

By a glance at the table one may see that seven States furnish each over a thousand million feet board measure, and thereby prominently give employment more or less of the year to men capable of farm work. The direct effect in strengthening rates of wages for strong men is evident. The contrast between the more heavily forested States—Wisconsin, Michigan, Washington, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, and Georgia at one extreme and those of scant forest growth, as Nevada, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, and Utah—is eminently suggestive of the wider opportunity for a man ready to work in a wooded country. The third column has a kindred suggestion, but it applies more particularly to the better opportunity to give constant employment to help on farms where work in forestry can supplement cropping. The same States that maintain a great commercial lumber interest distinct in itself have also a high rank in forest products cut on farms and directly related to the individual farm management.

Besides these States named just above a number of States once heavily wooded furnish a greater value of forest products from farms through lumbering as a special business. Such are Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

It is a gain for employer and employed alike that States lately reckoned as almost treeless now have wooded growth on farms to cut

for firewood and other purposes in noteworthy values greater than in their specific lumbering. Such instances are North Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, where the showing, not as yet very large, is hopeful.

The relative influence of timber upon farm wages is suggested by the product of logging camps in the different States. In the States next the Canada line the winter is the season of logging. Their product has been largely white pine. In the southern pine belt, from southern Virginia to southeastern Texas inclusive, lumbering is done at any season. In the great region of deciduous woods between the northern and southern evergreens miscellaneous wood cutting is largely done without interference with cropping, especially where lumbering on a great scale is no longer carried on and operations are limited to cutting firewood and other products smaller than saw logs. When logs are sawed into lumber in the States where they are cut the sawmills of these States emphasize the demand for help to handle timber, but a large part of the sawing is done in States other than those in which the logs were grown.

It is enough for the present purpose to suggest the influence of timber cutting upon farm labor, whether in forests to which laborers are drawn from the farms or upon the farms where they raise crops. In the forest, tree cutting may come into active competition with farm work. Either cutting in the forest or cutting on the farm may have great value in the social economy by giving profitable occupation during what otherwise might be idle days, weeks, or months.

Trees have a direct economic effect upon the supply of fuel for the laborer and in the increase of his savings so long as the deforesting that has come of the clearing of farms does not lessen the wood available till it no longer suffices for household fires. In all the heavily wooded States, from their original settlement, there have been areas where landowners were ready to let anyone take wood freely, either cutting the trees and reducing them to firewood or gathering broken and waste material not of commercial lumber value. The tenant has generally had sufficient freedom in the woodlot to keep his own fires supplied without a specific effect on his own wages. Where the lands once forested no longer carry a supply of domestic fuel, or where lands treeless at settlement are not yet wooded, the tenant laborer can not be supplied with fuel except at definite cost to the employer, recognized in the scale of wages.

In certain counties of New England and New York there is no longer wood to spare on the farm. At the South, trees have been so far reduced in some localities that the cost of fuel is recognized in wage contracts. In certain parts of Kentucky, for example, a tenant laborer has fuel free or no fuel, depending on the supply or the want of trees on the farm. The relative abundance of trees also has its influence on the social economy of employer and employee in the matter of houses.

HOUSES FOR HELP.

In the heavily wooded regions a home can be reared at small cost in which a laborer can live with his family. The moral results should be superior to those of housing all help in the main farmhouse. The building up of family life, the encouragement of trusty habits, the division of the burden upon the wife of the proprietor when all cooking, washing, and care of beds for a large farm force must be done directly or indirectly by her, accompany the judicious use of houses for the farm help, encouraging permanence and stability in laborers. Many farm proprietors give married men the use of houses, and arrange for board of unmarried help with the tenant families.

The provision of houses for the families of farm help is of distinct value to the help in saving the cost of rent and is a corresponding cost to the employer. The conditions vary so greatly that it is seldom reduced to a definite charge or credit comparable in any scale of wages. It often occurs that for special fidelity, the advantage of having help continually at hand, and even the minor advantage of additional families on an estate to diminish the occasions when the property is left with no one at home, lead proprietors to pay as much to the hands who have the houses as to other help, especially if the latter are boarded.

The employment of married men as permanent help is preferred in many States. The charge for rent when such a man is furnished a house is often omitted from formal account. It is safe to say that the practice of furnishing a house may be found in all well-wooded States and in some prairie States. The privileges accompanying the house rent vary greatly even when the recorded wage payment is the same, and are important to the laborer in his estimate of results of his work for the year, but somewhat difficult to present in comparative showing.

Convenience and adaptability of the parties to their respective needs have to do with the furnishing of a house for help. A report from Rhode Island states that foremen get rent, milk, vegetables, and wood besides wages. A report from Connecticut says men hired by the year have such privileges as rent, garden, wood, or milk (2 quarts daily). In New York similar privileges are granted in various counties.

Occasionally in the fruit districts a building for shelter and fuel for cooking are furnished for transient help gathering fruit. The farm tenant house occurs in Pennsylvania and in New Jersey. In the latter State proprietors also build houses which serve as shelters for a tramp element that can do its own cooking.

With great variations in the details of privileges given with rent, the practice of furnishing house, fuel, and a garden or truck patch to the resident farm help prevails in all Southern States, and from Kansas eastward, with individual instances, in most States.

There are two distinct groups or classes into which tenants upon the

land may be divided according to the extent of control of his daily labor retained by the tenant. In one group the landowner directs the work day by day and resulting products go directly into his hands. This is the prevailing custom in Northern States. In the second group of farm tenants each tenant takes a tract of land under terms of share, one-third, one-half, or other, or of definite quantity of product, as a bale of cotton for 10 acres, or a cash rate per acre, retaining control of his daily occupation, except for such general oversight as the owner may retain. This is the plan usually pursued at the South, especially in the cotton belt. There is an increasing tendency at the South to make a definite estimate of the cost of house rent so furnished and in certain localities where the original forest has become scant the fuel privileges once uncounted become a matter of distinct agreement. In the South will be found some tenants working directly for the landlord, and at the North are a few who mainly direct their own labor upon the crops with a payment in cash or in kind for the use of the land. There are individual instances in various States, like the rental of town property, where the tenant hires land or house to be under his own control within terms of the agreement. There is an increasing tendency to secure permanency of help by furnishing houses in parts of Illinois, Nebraska (very few), Kansas, Iowa (often), and Minnesota.

FARM MACHINERY.

In parts of the southeastern United States, especially in mountain districts removed from lines of railroads, simple machinery suffices for the farming. The effectiveness of a man in the mountain wheat fields of the Atlantic States counts most with the cradle where greater machines have not superseded it. In the Middle West, with its headers and self-binders, the most effective man may be the driver of the two to six horses that draw the machinery. On the Pacific coast it may be the driver of the great team or it may be the engineer of the motive power. A uniform wage would ruin the small farmer of the Alleghenies if the standard were the Pacific condition, and the California farmer would be left without help if he could pay only what his eastern brother could pay, even if the latter gave the hired help his whole product. Many other circumstances enter into the fitness of differences of wages, but simplicity and complication of machinery in themselves cause wide extremes.

The effectiveness of a man and a mule, with the plow of the region, in the cotton belt may be reckoned liberally as 30 acres tilled, with a product of 15 bales of 500 pounds of lint, or 7,500 pounds, and twice as much cotton seed, or 15,000 pounds. The cotton at 5 cents per pound would be worth \$375, and the seed at 1.5 cents per pound would be worth \$75. There is a regular cost of 0.5 cent or more for picking that would partly offset the receipts from seed, besides the cost of gin-

ning. The culture and harvest might be within four months' actual work or reach six or more. In the corn belt the effectiveness of a man and two horses, with the sulky plows and other implements of the region, is, with a like liberal estimate, 60 acres tilled—2,400 bushels, worth, at 25 cents per bushel, \$600. The gathering of corn costs some 3 cents per bushel, or \$72, reducing the net result of the crop nearly to \$500. The time spent in making the crop and harvesting it corresponds roughly to that put upon cotton, in each case leaving four to eight months for other occupation within the year. In the great wheat fields, where traction plows can be used, the effectiveness of an engineer and two helpers in plowing and eight in harvest is 1,200 acres plowed, seeded, and harvested, with the equivalent of 36 horsepower, occupying less than two months in the year, with a product of 16,800 bushels of wheat, worth, at 50 cents per bushel, \$8,400. In the cotton belt man needs little, in the corn belt more clothing and shelter. In each he has opportunity for other employment outside the time devoted to the special crop. In the districts of great wheat farms the opportunities for employment outside the plowing and harvest are very limited.

HOURS OF LABOR.

There is a general tendency in all the country, in the vicinity of railroads, shops, and factories, to use ten hours as a workday; in restricted areas there is an endeavor to have eight hours for a workday. "From sun to sun" is a frequent statement of the hours of farm labor from some part of almost every State. It is becoming quite common to expect day hands to leave at the end of ten hours' work, while the month hands and other permanent help aid with the chores. There is a somewhat general custom over the country to give dinner to day help, and in some cases two meals. Day help that has two meals is expected to help with chores like permanent help as an offset for the second meal. In the long days there is not a sharp hastening to be at labor by sunrise nor to keep the noon to closely exact limits, two hours or more being spent in nooning in certain southern districts at the extreme heat of summer.

A local peculiarity in farm employment is hiring by the hour in certain districts of dense population. It proves convenient in stress of work if a few hours will meet the demand. In pruning trees, preparing gardens, and, to an extent, in general farm work, there are occasions where a man can work for different employers in the same day, much to their advantage and without loss of time to himself, as his next employment is near at hand.

Board of farm help hired for stipulated periods beyond a day is nearly universal. At the South the board is often indirect, certain staple foods being furnished as uncooked rations. Under the system

of slavery field hands and their families were maintained through a regular issue of rations. The custom has continued with some modification, the tendency being toward a more definite reckoning of cost of food furnished and of service in return for it.

HOLIDAYS.

By social custom and legal sanction the closing of public offices and the cessation of labor are general for Sunday. Next to that day in general observance are probably Christmas and New Year, followed by Independence Day, Thanksgiving, and Washington's Birthday. Besides are Labor Day (first Monday in September), Memorial Day (May 30), and additional anniversary occasions of varied observance.

When employment by the month begins with March 1 and ends with November 1, as is common in many States, July 4 alone of the days of nearly universal observance, other than Sunday, falls within the period of agreement. If a man's service is wholly acceptable, the employer is likely to allow any relaxation from work for this one day that is possible without making any deduction, and especially as mutual adjustment of convenience is likely to prevent any neglect of stock or other injury to the employer. When help employed by the year takes three or four additional days of nearly universal observance the per cent of loss is too small for account under amicable adjustment of unavoidable labor. Especially if neither employer nor employed cares to take a day for which no public exercises are arranged within his reach, a satisfactory adjustment of loss of time is easily made without deduction of wages. It occurs that in some States, and through disposition of some laborers, the legal holidays and the local appointments of festal days bring such a number of leisure days to help that employers find themselves burdened with greater labor and subject to serious loss through the absence of such hired help as takes the holidays. As a partial remedy some employers allow the hands to have the holidays, but without pay. In certain States the irregularities of service caused by holidays and by idleness are so great that hiring by time periods has largely given way to hiring by the day, or to cultivation by renting, or, if time periods are retained as the basis of employment, deductions are made for all time absent from work.

OVERSEERS AND FARM TENURE.

The following table from the census of 1900 gives the farms, overseers, farm tenure, and hours of farm labor by States:

TABLE 20.—*Farms, overseers, farm tenure, and hours of farm labor.*

States and Territories.	Number of farms.	Overseers.			Per cent of farms operated by—			Hours of farm labor.		
		Total number.	Male.	Female.	Own-ers.	Cash ten-ants.	Share ten-ants.	In winter.	Spring and summer.	Busiest season.
Maine.....	59,299	90	87	3	95.3	3.4	1.3	9	11	12
New Hampshire.....	29,324	120	111	9	92.5	5.6	1.9	10	11	12
Vermont.....	33,104	98	86	7	85.5	7.3	7.2	10	12	13
Massachusetts.....	37,715	596	582	14	90.4	8.3	1.3	12	13	12
Rhode Island.....	5,498	79	76	3	79.9	19.0	1.1	9	11	12
Connecticut.....	26,945	178	165	13	87.2	10.2	2.6	10	11	11
New York.....	226,720	903	831	72	76.1	10.7	13.2	9	11	12
New Jersey.....	34,650	241	232	9	70.1	15.3	14.6	9	11	12
Pennsylvania.....	224,248	559	468	91	74.0	10.6	15.4	9	11	12
Delaware.....	9,687	56	52	4	49.7	7.8	42.5	9	11	13
Maryland.....	46,012	396	380	16	66.4	8.8	24.8	9	12	13
District of Columbia.....	269	7	7	.....	56.9	42.0	1.6	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	167,886	802	740	62	69.3	9.9	20.8	9	11	13
North Carolina.....	224,627	562	504	58	58.6	8.9	32.5	9	11	12
South Carolina.....	155,355	700	684	16	39.0	36.7	24.3	8	11	12
Georgia.....	224,691	882	852	30	40.1	26.2	33.7	9	11	12
Florida.....	40,814	137	130	7	73.5	19.3	7.2	9	11	12
Alabama.....	223,220	555	491	64	42.3	33.3	24.4	9	11	12
Mississippi.....	220,503	825	814	11	37.6	32.0	30.4	8	11	12
Louisiana.....	115,969	1,427	1,415	12	42.1	24.9	33.0	9	11	12
Texas.....	352,190	776	727	49	50.3	7.3	42.4	9	11	12
Arkansas.....	178,694	357	323	34	54.6	15.3	30.1	9	11	12
Tennessee.....	224,623	417	325	92	59.5	12.6	27.9	8	11	12
West Virginia.....	92,874	118	70	48	78.2	8.1	13.7	9	11	12
Kentucky.....	234,667	389	313	76	67.1	7.2	25.7	9	11	13
Ohio.....	276,719	525	359	166	72.5	8.7	18.8	9	11	12
Michigan.....	203,261	367	335	32	84.1	4.8	11.1	9	11	12
Indiana.....	221,897	401	331	70	71.4	5.8	22.8	9	11	13
Illinois.....	264,151	577	501	76	60.7	14.5	24.8	9	11	13
Wisconsin.....	169,795	321	271	50	86.5	6.0	7.5	10	12	13
Minnesota.....	154,659	283	246	37	82.7	3.3	14.0	9	11	13
Iowa.....	228,622	417	322	95	65.1	19.5	15.4	9	11	13
Missouri.....	284,886	465	386	79	69.5	11.0	19.5	9	11	13
Kansas.....	173,098	328	274	54	64.8	10.3	24.9	9	11	13
Nebraska.....	121,525	204	176	28	63.1	9.6	27.3	9	11	13
South Dakota.....	52,622	72	68	4	78.2	3.4	18.4	9	11	13
North Dakota.....	45,332	165	160	5	91.5	1.3	7.2	8	11	13
Montana.....	13,370	69	66	3	90.8	4.7	4.5	9	10	11
Wyoming.....	6,095	74	74	.....	92.4	3.8	3.8	9	11	11
Colorado.....	24,700	114	97	17	77.4	9.0	13.6	9	11	12
New Mexico.....	12,311	19	18	1	90.6	2.2	7.2	9	11	12
Arizona.....	5,809	18	18	.....	91.6	5.2	3.2	9	11	12
Utah.....	19,387	24	20	4	91.2	2.6	6.2	8	10	12
Nevada.....	2,184	69	68	1	88.6	7.4	4.0	9	10	12
Idaho.....	17,471	42	41	1	91.3	2.3	6.4	9	10	12
Washington.....	33,202	111	109	2	85.6	7.1	7.3	9	11	12
Oregon.....	35,887	67	59	8	82.2	7.4	10.4	9	11	12
California.....	72,542	930	912	18	76.9	12.5	10.6	10	11	13
Oklahoma.....	62,495	63	49	14	79.0	8.0	13.0	9	11	13
Indian Territory.....	45,505	77	59	18	25.1	19.5	55.4	9	11	13
United States.....	5,737,372	17,067	15,484	1,583	64.7	13.1	22.2	9.1	11.0	12.3

The total number of overseers of farms or plantations in the continental United States is relatively small. Allowing something for a confusion of terms in describing men who have the oversight or management on large estates, as overseers, managers, or foremen, the total

hired in such capacity is small. The table, derived from the Twelfth Census, indicates the number, State by State, and gives an aggregate of but 17,067. Of these a considerable number are upon the farms attached to State, county, town, and city hospitals, asylums, and other public institutions. The census gives the number of farms as 5,737,372. It is clearly evident that the American farmer is usually his own overseer, manager, or foreman; there is less than one special manager on every 336 farms. The highest ratio of overseers to farms is in Nevada—1 overseer to 32 farms; the District of Columbia has 1 to 38; Massachusetts, 1 to 63; California, 1 to 78; Louisiana, 1 to 81; Wyoming, 1 to 82. No others have so much as 1 overseer to 100 farms. The total farming interest of the District of Columbia is too small to make its percentage of particular significance. Those of Nevada and Wyoming are not numerically great, but single enterprises are sometimes on a scale requiring organized supervision. The high ratio in Massachusetts is apparently due to an unusual number of country estates maintained as summer residences by those mainly residing elsewhere, even in other States. The necessity of organization on sugar and rice plantations swells the number in Louisiana. California has a relatively large number of farm enterprises, too large for the unaided investor or farmer to manage. At the other extreme are Oklahoma with 1 overseer to 992 farms; Missouri, 1 to 613; South Dakota, 1 to 731; West Virginia, 1 to 787; Utah, 1 to 808.

The showing for these and other States ascending toward the highest proportions of overseers emphasizes the possession of the farms by small proprietors who manage their own holdings. The low proportion of managing overseers in Oklahoma has a cause freshly familiar to the nation in the general appropriations of the lands in small homestead parcels. Like conditions, but little more remote, affected South Dakota, though there has been more consolidation of small properties. Utah has homestead holdings influenced by intense farming under irrigation.

The occupancy of public lands under homestead laws was not so conspicuous in Missouri, but it was part of the public domain, and especially in the rough and broken area south of the Missouri River early settlers bought small tracts. West Virginia was not in the public domain, and the size of farms was not determined by the system of national surveys. It is a mountainous region and its farming is largely in small tracts, with the low proportion of farm enterprises indicated. Such farming gives self-support to a community, but contributes less surplus for outside markets than an area of like productiveness in the hands of fewer farmers. It has its influence on the conditions of hired labor, since a community cultivating only such tracts as each family can till has scant hiring, securing most of its help in emergencies by accommodation between neighbors.

As the farms vary so greatly in size that their number is not a proper basis for comparison of lands in farms no especial significance attaches

to small variations of numbers. Certain coincidences in the table are noteworthy. The farms of Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee are expressed by the same number of thousands. The overseers of Pennsylvania and of North Carolina are closely alike in number. The overseers of Iowa with 3,999 more farms are the same in number as those of Tennessee.

Female farm overseers aggregate 1,583 in the United States. The number in any State is too small to have special significance, the more since it is not manifest upon what kind of farms they are found. Flowers near cities, and fruit, poultry, and vegetable farms, come into thought as more likely than great grain and stock farms to furnish congenial occupation to women, but nothing shows whether such influence had special weight.

The great mass of the farms of the country are reported as operated by the owners. Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Indian Territory have each less than half its farms operated by the owners. The extreme per cent of rented farms in Indian Territory is due to inability to obtain title to land. In Texas barely over half the farms are operated by the owners. Cash rent predominates over share rent, or payment with a share of the crop, in the New England States, though in Vermont very slightly. In New York and Pennsylvania share rent has somewhat the preference. In Delaware the share tenantry is a larger part of tenantry than in any other State, but with percentage nearly identical with that in Texas.

It appears by the table that share payment for rented land affects over 50 per cent more farms than cash payments in the country as a whole, and that the rented farms are slightly in excess of one-third of the whole.

FARM (DOMESTIC) LABOR.

The discussion of general farm labor contains suggestions regarding domestic labor on the farms that could not conveniently be separated. While such labor on farms has some features in common with domestic labor in towns or cities it has features peculiarly its own.

The investigations of the census as to occupations of persons over 10 years of age developed that the tendency toward clerical pursuits shown among women in 1890 was more marked in 1900. There was some falling off in the proportion employed in certain manufactures, offset by a gain toward other manufactures. There was evident an enlargement in the proportion employed as stenographers and typewriters, in which the proportion of females in 1900 is 76.6 per cent, as compared with 63.6 per cent in 1890, a gain of over 20 per cent. Bookkeepers and accountants were 29.1 per cent in 1900, against 17.4 per cent in 1890, a gain of over 67 per cent; telegraph and telephone operators 30.1 per cent in 1900, against 16.2 per cent in 1890, a gain of about 86 per cent. This careful official investigation fully supports the popular belief that the labor of girls and women has been increasingly diverted from domestic employment.

The female farm (outdoor) laborers (Table 1, p. 8) do not come under the head of domestic labor. They are of incidental interest to the problems of domestic labor as well as to those of outdoor labor. The women in the field diminish the number available for domestic service, and the employment of women in what is popularly deemed man's work influences the opportunities for men. The following table gives the wages of domestic labor in the various States and Territories:

TABLE 21.—*Wages per month, per season, and per day, and hours of domestic labor on farms.*

States and Territories.	Wages per month by the year.				Wages per month by the season.			
	With board.		Without board.		With board.		Without board.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Maine.....	\$9.82	.....	\$19.18	.....	\$11.00	.....	\$20.85	.....
New Hampshire.....	12.36	.....	20.67	.....	13.30	.....	20.00	.....
Vermont.....	11.12	.....	18.31	.....	12.15	.....	20.56	.....
Massachusetts.....	11.96	.....	23.00	.....	12.98	.....	23.44	.....
Rhode Island.....	12.51	\$12.38	20.90	\$18.90	13.47	\$13.40	23.00	.....
Connecticut.....	11.83	.....	23.50	.....	12.91	.....	25.33	.....
New York.....	10.23	.....	16.56	.....	11.46	.....	17.66	.....
New Jersey.....	10.58	10.69	19.52	19.00	11.60	11.56	21.72	\$21.08
Pennsylvania.....	8.28	8.59	15.00	11.58	9.49	9.32	16.61	12.92
Delaware.....	7.50	7.03	12.39	11.65	8.20	8.00	14.81	14.00
Maryland.....	6.26	5.89	11.51	10.67	7.33	6.51	13.10	11.73
Virginia.....	5.16	4.66	8.86	7.76	5.95	5.52	10.63	9.10
North Carolina.....	5.24	4.95	8.95	8.40	6.12	5.69	9.94	9.09
South Carolina.....	6.09	4.98	9.40	7.96	6.87	5.63	10.22	8.60
Georgia.....	6.56	5.46	10.27	8.64	7.45	6.15	11.28	9.42
Florida.....	8.65	7.60	13.98	11.64	10.25	9.10	15.89	14.45
Alabama.....	7.09	5.71	10.84	9.36	7.93	6.57	11.80	10.08
Mississippi.....	6.73	6.08	10.04	9.42	7.98	6.90	10.81	10.28
Louisiana.....	8.89	7.64	13.88	11.81	10.15	8.82	14.72	12.84
Texas.....	9.53	8.26	13.71	12.09	10.70	9.41	15.17	13.73
Arkansas.....	6.80	6.80	10.73	10.72	7.63	7.80	11.80	12.05
Tennessee.....	5.13	5.04	8.75	8.47	5.83	5.58	9.74	9.12
West Virginia.....	6.90	6.11	13.35	12.59	7.64	6.76	14.20	12.82
Kentucky.....	5.63	5.81	9.16	8.68	6.49	6.63	10.66	9.91
Ohio.....	8.31	7.80	13.46	12.83	9.52	9.59	15.77	16.53
Michigan.....	9.07	.....	15.42	.....	9.91	.....	16.48	.....
Indiana.....	7.69	7.24	13.02	13.15	8.64	8.27	14.10	13.50
Illinois.....	9.53	.....	14.45	.....	10.28	.....	15.69	.....
Wisconsin.....	9.68	.....	15.60	.....	10.58	.....	17.17	.....
Minnesota.....	10.48	.....	18.86	.....	11.85	.....	20.21	.....
Iowa.....	10.64	.....	15.79	.....	11.47	.....	16.81	.....
Missouri.....	7.61	7.08	12.34	11.06	8.47	7.76	13.37	11.41
Kansas.....	9.73	8.87	13.75	13.31	11.04	9.91	15.73	14.78
Nebraska.....	10.72	.....	18.06	.....	12.05	.....	19.62	.....
South Dakota.....	12.22	.....	19.58	.....	13.35	.....	22.59	.....
North Dakota.....	12.51	.....	21.06	.....	14.42	.....	25.67	.....
Montana.....	20.02	.....	35.50	.....	21.62	.....	40.00	.....
Wyoming.....	20.00	.....	29.20	.....	21.57	.....	32.50	.....
Colorado.....	15.95	.....	25.08	.....	17.32	.....	26.65	.....
New Mexico.....	15.85	12.87	23.64	19.20	16.57	13.80	24.96	21.30
Arizona.....	18.28	17.33	26.67	27.50	19.14	18.75	33.75	25.00
Utah.....	11.01	.....	18.82	.....	12.37	.....	22.00	.....
Nevada.....	22.17	.....	37.50	.....	27.86	.....	40.00	.....
Idaho.....	16.36	.....	26.71	.....	17.07	.....	32.31	.....
Washington.....	15.42	.....	25.78	.....	17.93	.....	25.24	.....
Oregon.....	13.71	.....	22.12	.....	15.31	.....	26.22	.....
California.....	20.01	24.23	28.73	31.91	22.74	26.30	31.62	34.40
Oklahoma.....	9.43	8.38	14.82	11.67	10.58	10.29	18.03	13.50
Indian Territory.....	9.10	8.00	13.82	12.00	9.44	8.00	16.11	14.50
United States.....	9.32	6.17	14.04	10.04	10.55	7.24	15.59	10.91

TABLE 21.—*Wages per month, per season, and per day, and hours of domestic labor on farms—Continued.*

States and Territories.	Wages per day.				Race (color) per cent.		Hours of labor (average per day).		
	With board.		Without board.		White.	Colored.	Winter.	Summer.	Harvest.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.					
Maine	\$0.69	.....	\$1.07	.....	.....	.....	10	11	12
New Hampshire .....	.89	.....	1.11	.....	.....	.....	11	11	12
Vermont .....	.80	.....	1.03	.....	.....	.....	11	12	12
Massachusetts .....	.86	.....	1.19	.....	.....	.....	11	12	12
Rhode Island .....	.84	\$1.00	1.04	\$1.35	.....	.....	10	12	12
Connecticut .....	.81	.....	1.06	.....	.....	.....	10	11	11
New York .....	.79	.....	1.04	.....	.....	.....	11	12	13
New Jersey .....	.90	.91	1.19	1.18	73	27	10	12	12
Pennsylvania .....	.65	.71	.94	.91	96	4	11	12	13
Delaware .....	.71	.64	.86	.88	30	70	11	12	13
Maryland .....	.53	.50	.78	.74	35	65	10	12	14
Virginia .....	.39	.37	.59	.54	41	59	10	12	13
North Carolina .....	.37	.34	.53	.47	52	48	10	12	13
South Carolina .....	.40	.37	.53	.47	19	81	9	11	12
Georgia .....	.43	.40	.60	.53	30	70	10	11	12
Florida .....	.62	.56	.81	.75	35	65	10	11	12
Alabama .....	.50	.44	.67	.58	48	52	10	11	12
Mississippi .....	.50	.47	.67	.62	23	77	9	11	12
Louisiana .....	.62	.54	.88	.76	20	80	10	11	12
Texas .....	.61	.56	.82	.77	69	31	10	12	13
Arkansas .....	.50	.53	.69	.72	68	32	10	12	13
Tennessee .....	.42	.41	.58	.55	58	42	10	11	12
West Virginia .....	.50	.48	.77	.68	91	9	11	12	13
Kentucky .....	.46	.46	.64	.64	61	39	10	12	13
Ohio .....	.64	.63	.92	.82	96	4	11	12	13
Michigan .....	.70	.....	.98	.....	.....	.....	11	12	13
Indiana .....	.56	.57	.81	.82	91	9	10	12	14
Illinois .....	.69	.....	.91	.....	.....	.....	11	12	13
Wisconsin .....	.71	.....	.99	.....	.....	.....	11	12	13
Minnesota .....	.76	.....	1.08	.....	.....	.....	11	12	14
Iowa .....	.73	.....	.99	.....	.....	.....	10	12	13
Missouri .....	.52	.52	.74	.75	86	14	11	12	14
Kansas .....	.68	.68	.87	.88	95	5	11	12	14
Nebraska .....	.74	.....	1.01	.....	.....	.....	11	12	14
South Dakota .....	.86	.....	1.18	.....	.....	.....	10	12	14
North Dakota .....	.91	.....	1.30	.....	.....	.....	10	12	14
Montana	1.08	.....	1.72	.....	.....	.....	11	12	12
Wyoming .....	.97	.....	1.40	.....	.....	.....	11	12	13
Colorado .....	.92	.....	1.31	.....	.....	.....	11	12	13
New Mexico .....	.78	.73	1.07	.96	81	19	11	12	13
Arizona	1.01	.83	1.36	1.25	74	26	11	12	14
Utah .....	.72	.....	1.07	.....	.....	.....	11	12	13
Nevada	1.16	.....	1.55	.....	.....	.....	11	13	14
Idaho .....	.85	.....	1.48	.....	.....	.....	11	12	13
Washington .....	.94	.....	1.32	.....	.....	.....	11	12	13
Oregon .....	.85	.....	1.27	.....	.....	.....	11	12	13
California	1.05	1.05	1.40	1.21	80	20	11	12	14
Oklahoma .....	.65	.65	.93	.98	93	7	11	12	14
Indian Territory .....	.55	.50	.88	.81	78	22	11	12	13
United States .....	.65	.47	.87	.63	74	26	10	12	13

Domestic laborers upon farms are scarce. In this particular there is an approach to uniformity in reports from all parts of the country. Over considerable areas help for housework is essentially unobtainable. In time of sickness or other stress the kindness of neighbors is the only available source of help for many families. The causes for the scarcity of domestic help are partly general and partly local in their influence.

The rural domestic labor of the United States is mostly done by women. In the States having a large colored population negro men and boys are employed about the house to a considerable extent. An individual man or woman will often do service in the field, coming to the house to prepare meals. On the Pacific coast Chinese men are employed in domestic service. Some of them, besides cooking and other housework, cultivate the kitchen garden.

The tendency of wage-earners to go to the cities, where rates of wages are higher and certain privileges are greater, affects the whole country, although farm districts have some advantages to offset those of cities.

In common with outdoor labor the farm domestic labor is strongly affected by the factory system. Any factory employing large numbers of women and girls tends to gather in the strong and vigorous, who can find here opportunity to work steadily for several hours, for a pay really or apparently greater than is received for the work in farm households with their isolation, irregular duties, and varying hours. The influence upon abundance of help, or upon wages, often appears at considerable distances from a factory or a group of factories employing women or girls. In a large domestic establishment of an urban population there is enough labor of a kind to give full occupation to one person as cook, chambermaid, laundry woman, or children's nurse. In most rural establishments the housewife, in the first instance, or anyone who helps her, in the second instance, is maid of all work, except it be on the weekly wash day, or a similar occasion. In the South, however, perhaps as a remnant of the customs when the plantation maintained a great domestic establishment, there are hirelings, as they are still called by some from Pennsylvania to Texas, who are unwilling to do more than one kind of work. The cook in such case cooks only. She may begin her day very early and close it very late, but her aggregate service makes few hours of daily labor, with considerable leisure for her own purposes. This accounts in part for certain very low wage rates. In such case the maintenance of the cook approaches her full earning more completely than when she works the full day. It also accounts in part for the difficulty that strangers who come from regions of other habits experience in adjusting themselves to the local conditions.

With the moderate amount of help required under some conditions and remoteness from urgent activities there are situations where no wage compensation is given, but some one often of immature age or past the fullness of her bodily powers, sometimes a relative, is supported and clothed as one of the family in which she labors with the rest.

Among local influences upon farm wages is the rural entertainment of summer visitors. There is a general movement out of the cities

for some weeks of the summer by those who can afford it. Many of these people prefer the homes of farmers in the mountain and hill regions, and to some extent in the open, more level country. The effect upon farm conditions is especially marked in the New England States and southward to include Virginia, and west and north to include Iowa and Minnesota. The extra help required through the presence of the summer boarders may not seem chargeable to agriculture, but the need of it is an incident of the farm life affected. It would be very tedious undertaking to determine the wages paid for farming uninfluenced by current incidental conditions. We are obliged to recognize the summer boarder as a factor of general influence in certain States and of local influence in several other States, affecting agriculturists very directly. Even those of the vicinity who do not house the boarder find their work modified in the marketing of products to be consumed close at home. Their milk, butter, eggs, poultry, lambs, calves, fruit, vegetables, in short all things eatable, are in demand, their horses are wanted for riding and driving, and their household arrangements feel the effect. Hill or mountain country districts of Maine and New Hampshire, of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, the lake and river regions of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and many localities in intermediate States take on a different life when the visitors are present to receive something of the advantages of the country and leave something of the social advantages of their customary life. Some disadvantages occur, especially in the lawless disregard of property rights in fruits and gardens shown by a few, and in the destruction of birds and small animals in youthful wantonness. The family of the farmer comes into an intimacy with the visitors often greater than if he moved to the city and lived beside them. The conventionalities of social rules are largely laid aside, and all are more democratic for the time to mutual advantage of country and city residents. Daughters of neighbor farmers are willing to take at least some of the household service of the season, and the sons are drivers and guides for strangers riding and walking in the vicinity. Students of both sexes from the best schools and colleges come both as visitors and to take up service for pay, thus adding to the opportunities of rural life.

The tendency of rural girls to take up teaching and clerical pursuits, becoming bookkeepers, cashiers, and typewriters, is probably stimulated by their intercourse with the summer boarder, and the visions thereby opened to life beyond the farm. Such a tendency is general, in that it prevails wherever public education has been long established, with a population dense enough to make definite opportunity for such employment. It is local in that large portions of the country are not affected by reason of sparse population or other circumstances. The multitude is tempted, as in mining, by the successes of the strong, the

persevering, and the fortunate as the world goes, and, as in mining, the failures drop out of view. The rewards for superior capacity, knowledge, ability, discretion, and integrity are great along these lines; but many a girl leads a poorly compensated life in the struggle of imperfect equipment or other adverse conditions. The nominal wage of clerks in stores and offices seldom includes a home, as most domestic recompense does. The net proceeds at the end of a year, therefore, are far less than most persons recognize. When the nominal compensation is itself meager, as so often happens to the inexperienced and the deficient in strength or fidelity, the struggle for life becomes discouraging for some who might have had a wholesome success in domestic service and opportunity to lay by savings. The real demand for clerical service is hardly so great a diversion from domestic pursuits as the supposed demand, which keeps many vainly and anxiously looking for opportunity.

Sewing, dressmaking, and millinery open the way for employment of the daughters of farm residents, but for the most part these occupations are no longer domestic employments. They are part of the special inducements to go to the cities, where large rewards await those of superior skill and taste with materials who develop thrifty, judicious financial habits, and reach prominence in urban establishments. The household preparation of clothing is not as important as formerly. For example, a correspondent from southern New York says:

There is scarcely any such thing any more as women being employed in family sewing outside of the large villages. Clothes for men, women, and children are now bought ready-made. The sewing machine has made a change. There are dress-makers who make up fine dresses for the ladies in their own houses, but now very few indeed that go out to work elsewhere.

The profession of nursing has begun to affect rural domestic labor, though in a very limited way as yet. It affords a useful occupation for strong girls of sound constitution, kindly disposition, and humane purpose, with at least a good English education. It commands large weekly recompense in many cases, though the year is liable to be broken into short periods of service with variable intervals between them. The old custom was for a succession of friendly neighbors to care for the sick, especially at night, or for the sick to endure with such attention as could be had from their own households overburdened by the addition of sickness to current cares. To a limited extent the trained nurse is now employed in rural communities.

The United States has a great variety of local manifestations of the characteristics of immigrants. The Germans and the Scandinavians are trained to thoroughness and fidelity in domestic work as well as in other occupations. Their national systems of training have given a high average to their efficiency. In States where they have made a

large part of the population they have a desirable reputation as domestic help. The Poles, the Italians, and other Mediterranean people becoming prominent in recent years have not yet had more than a very limited effect upon domestic service. The English, the Scotch, and the Irish immigrations of a generation ago, entering the country with a community of language, are almost indistinguishable as peculiar elements, and the influences of recent incoming of those nationalities are not separately and strongly marked to any extent in rural districts. A disturbing fact to the rural housewife is that when the foreigner has learned her language and her ways under a wage which temporarily satisfies the newcomer, she commands a higher wage in the nearest village or city.

The employment of white women and girls in factories has an intense effect on the supply of domestic help in New England States, and affects in some degree all States employing women in factories. Within recent years the establishment of cotton factories in Southern States has affected domestic labor in the homes of the operatives, but the employment of Southern women and girls in factories has little more than an indirect effect upon hired domestic labor, as they were previously little accustomed to perform domestic labor for wages.

On fruit and trucking farms large numbers of women and girls are employed, as well as in canneries adjacent to such farms. In the busiest seasons, as in picking strawberries, many pickers are carried daily from and to near by cities by special train. Besides some local peculiarities of domestic labor, already partly indicated, wherever dairying has become a controlling element the milking is largely done by men, while in many regions where milch cows are kept mainly for their direct value to the family and in small numbers the women "pail the cow," as it is called in parts of Pennsylvania and southern Ohio.

The week is the time limit of contract over a large part of the United States, but to a considerable extent domestic help is hired by the month, as in the District of Columbia and adjacent States and in Louisiana, where the calendar month is usual. Washing, ironing, and house cleaning are often done by the day as well as by the job. Washing is often done at the home of the washerwoman at a compensation sometimes by the piece, sometimes by the job, with a variable price according to the number in the family or to the real or presumed size of the wash. An incidental peculiarity sometimes met with in washing by the month is a counting for convenience four washings to the month—accurate enough for short periods, but in a whole year giving an additional month.

CONCLUSION.

Within the memory of living men the standards of wages at the time current have been unsettled throughout the country on at least

three memorable occasions. The discovery of gold in California in 1849, as a sequel to the war with Mexico, brought a revolution in prices. The civil war, 1861-65, withdrew millions of men from ordinary pursuits and left labor systems to be replaced under rates inflated by a disturbed currency. The war with Spain, 1898, with its temporary diversion of labor and its territorial expansion, has been too recent for its effect to be fully measured. Besides these influences, the coincident developments of steam and electricity, as applied to manufactures and transportation, have so diversified and intensified and specialized all forms of labor that farm labor is no longer a distinctive term. Agricultural labor can no longer be discussed intelligently without special treatment of the peculiar forms into which it has become separated by conditions of soil, climate, and distance from dense bodies of population. All this emphasizes the imperative need of education and training for the work of the modern farm, whether in the field with grain, stock, cotton, fruit, dairy and garden product, or in the house.



